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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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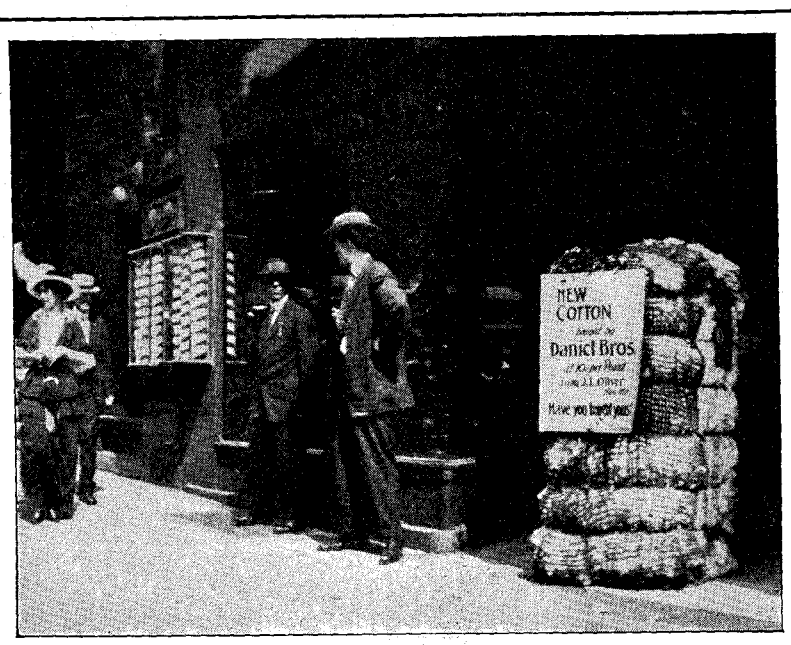
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

"BUY A BALE OF COTTON"

DESPITE THE SMILES of the incredulous and the criticisms of economists, the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement seems to have captured the popular imagination and to have advanced in a few weeks a long way toward its goal—the rescue of the Southern cotton-planter from threatened financial disaster. Raw cotton is the South's greatest staple and the nation's chief export. Hence the closing of some of the principal markets for this product by the European war, just when the South was beginning to harvest a record-breaking crop, threatened to leave the planters with a surplus of eight or ten million bales on their hands, to depress prices to a ruinous figure, and to impose upon a great section a financial crisis whose effects would be felt throughout the nation. While State and Federal authorities were wrestling with this situation without any very conspicuous success, a popular solution was offered and met with instant response. This was that everybody who could afford to invest fifty dollars should combine patriotism with a hope of profit, buy a bale of cotton at the arbitrary price of ten cents a pound, and hold it for a year, or until the market becomes normal again. "By this plan," says the Atlanta *Journal*, "the South, aided by her friends in other sections, can put into circulation $400,000,000 before the end of the cotton season." Among the thousands of individuals who have already responded to the "buy-a-bale" slogan are doctors, lawyers, preachers, school-teachers, and even the President of the United States, while many cities and great commercial and industrial corporations are buying in lots ranging from hundreds to thousands, and even hundreds of thousands, of bales. Thus we read that the business men of New York have organized a campaign for the purchase of 200,000 bales, while similar plans have been perfected in Chicago for taking 100,000 bales from the market. Gimbel Brothers, a New York department store, is said to have bought 10,000 bales. "Buy-a-bale" clubs are the order of the day in Southern towns and villages, and individual purchasers are wearing buttons inscribed: "I've bought a bale. Have you?"



HOW THE STORES ARE HELPING IN THE SOUTH.

This photograph shows a newly purchased bale in front of one of the leading stores in Atlanta, Georgia. The placard asks pointedly: "Have you bought yours?"

The "buy-a-bale" campaign, according to the Atlanta *Journal*, "began as a Georgia enterprise, but it soon swept over the South, and to-day it is a nation-wide crusade." And as a result,

"Where one bale of cotton moved three weeks ago, thousands are moving now. They are moving out of the market, swiftly and steadily, at ten cents a pound. And the people who are buying them are going to hold them until profitable prices are established. More and more cotton is in demand. Less and less cotton is for sale. The South is not to be sacrificed. The South is to be saved, fortified, enriched; and the common country will share its prosperity."

Equally optimistic is the comment of another cotton State paper, the Houston *Chronicle*, in which we read:

"The cotton situation is rapidly righting itself. Already

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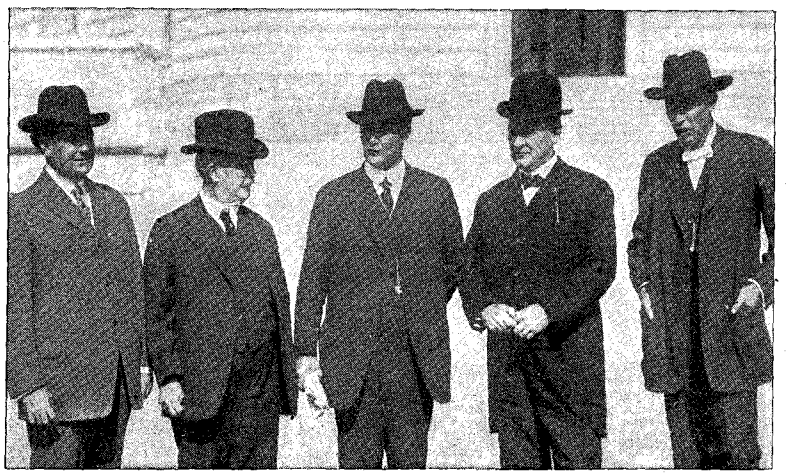
the market is stiffening to a material degree. Already the possibility of further speculative depression is growing more remote.

"And how has all this come about?

"No legislative measures for relief have as yet become effective.



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The Governors of six cotton-growing States met in Washington last week to discuss plans for keeping the price of cotton above 10 cents a pound. Resolutions were adopted recommending reduction of acreage, and Federal legislation facilitating the lending of public funds on cotton security. The Governors in this photograph are, from the reader's left to right, Trammell, of Florida; O'Neal, of Alabama; Slaton, of Georgia; Hall, of Louisiana, and Cruce, of Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS FACING THE COTTON CRISIS.

"Government assistance through emergency currency is still a rather negligible factor.

"The reserve system remains to be put in working shape.

"Generally speaking, banks have not advanced much money on cotton except what they had already loaned for the growing and harvesting of crops.

"The proposed warehouse system has contributed little save by way of psychology.

"Yet the market is stiffening.

"There can be no explanation except that the 'buy-a-bale' movement has strengthened confidence of producers and alarmed speculators."

Its advocates claim that this movement, described by one paragrapher as "baling out the South," is really booming a good investment. "We can see no possibility of a price less than 12 cents a pound—$60 a bale—as a minimum whenever there is peace in Europe," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and the Louisville *Post* reminds us that last year's crop was marketed at an average price of $63 a bale. The virtue of this "buy-a-bale" idea, thinks the Macon *Telegraph*, is that "nobody will lose by it and everybody will gain." Already, says the Savannah *News*, the movement has gained a greater headway than the most sanguine of its originators predicted for it. One editor welcomes the movement as a practical recognition of the solidarity of Southern commercial interests, and an Atlanta man writing to *Collier's Weekly* calls it "an eloquent expression of the practical sympathy of the worker in other trades for the farmer whose cotton is his all and who must market it in some way or lose his lands and his living." Buying a bale of cotton at 10 cents a pound, says Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is "a safe investment of the money and a patriotic act in a vital emergency." And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"The situation is at present rather more encouraging than it has been at any time since September 1, the beginning of the cotton year. The South, then on the verge of panic, has calmed down, the 'buy-a-bale' movement has to some extent relieved the poorer class of tenant-farmers, and the planters financially able to do so will hold back as many bales as possible for higher prices. . . . . .

"Stimulation of the Southern cotton-mills is another hopeful sign, according to the cotton experts. The one cotton interest that is likely to benefit from low prices is that of the manufacturer. Even with low prices and disturbed markets he can hardly fail to benefit from cheaper cost of raw material, and the opening of the Panama Canal will make it possible for the American manufacturer to take advantage of trade with countries which have been buying their cotton goods from Europe."

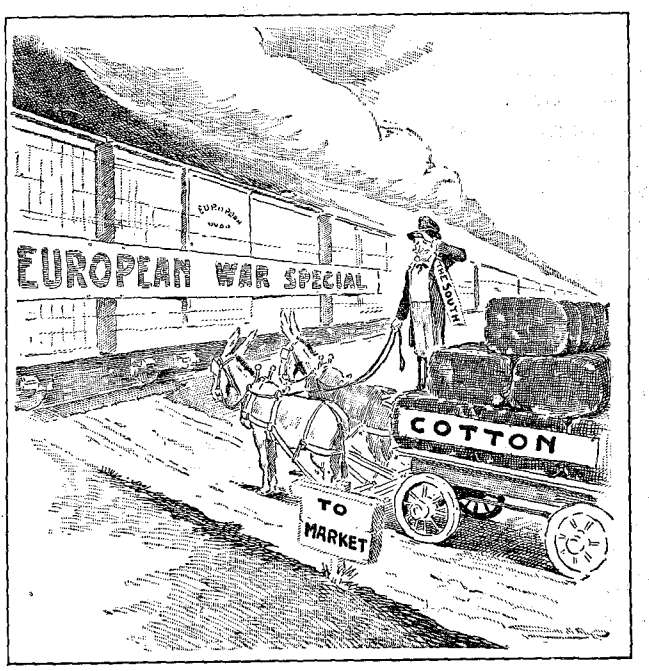
But, after all, this movement is recognized as merely an emergency measure, and the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman* is one of many papers, in both the North and the South, to point out that it is "manifestly futile unless some means are found for curtailing next year's crop." The same warning is sounded in the following paragraphs from the Atlanta *Journal:*

"The farmer should bear in mind that unless the cotton acreage is cut something like 50 per cent. next year the relief now afforded will prove only temporary and certain disaster must be faced next fall.

"Newspapers throughout the country which have the farmers' real interests at heart are strongly advising them to make this reduction in acreage and to plant food crops and raise cattle instead of cotton. They are being urged to begin now to prepare for the fall planting of wheat, oats, and other cereals as fast as the cotton crop is gathered."

The same point is strongly emphasized by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who is quoted in a Washington dispatch as saying:

"The acreage devoted to the next cotton crop ought to be greatly reduced. This is very important, of course; but the acreage can not be regulated or restricted by the Congress or the State legislatures. They have no authority to legislate upon this subject; but the farmers, acting upon their own initiative, or the farmers and merchants and bankers, acting together and for the protection of all, can control the acreage; the farmers by planting food crops and making cotton their surplus crop; the merchants and bankers by laying down the rule and sticking to it that they will not extend aid in the way of advances to any farmer who does not reduce the acreage devoted by him to cotton-growing, and the bankers by refusing loans to farmers and merchants who will not make such agreement."



HOW MUCH LONGER?

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean.*

While all unite in commending the impulse of mutual helpfulness and cooperation which prompts the "buy-a-bale" idea,

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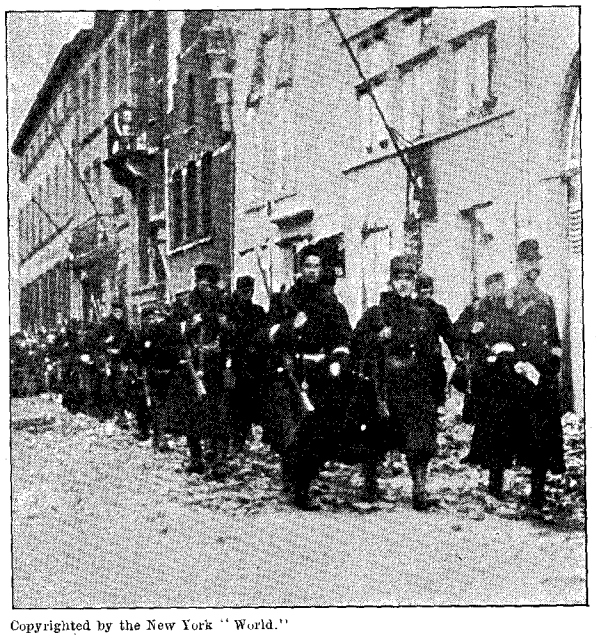

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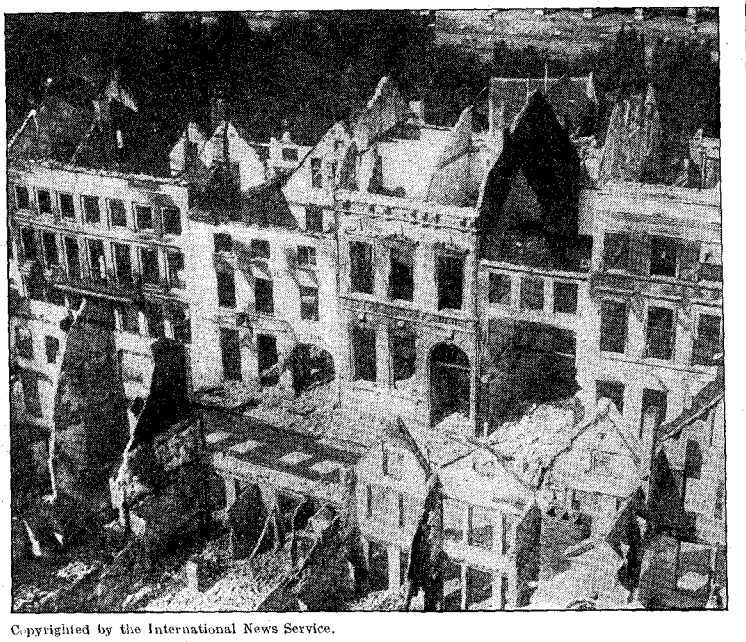

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BELGIAN SOLDIERS REENTERING TERMONDE, AND WHAT THEY FOUND THERE.

some papers are convinced that the plan is economically unsound. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* thinks it bears a strong resemblance to a conspiracy in restraint of trade, *The Wall Street Journal* objects only to the arbitrary and artificial price, and the New York *Times* fears the buyer may lose something on his investment.

SHALL WE ARM?

THE WASTE AND HORRORS of Europe's war serve as a text to some who preach against militarism and advocate general disarmament, but *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) draws the distinctly opposite lesson that we need more militarism in our make-up. For "we may not always depend upon the good luck which has attended us in keeping out of difficulties with other nations." Perhaps we take too much for granted because of our "geographical isolation, and have arrogantly adopted the oceanic separation as our chief military asset." Some day, we are told, we shall discover our mistake, and find that "our enemy has annihilated distances and built his bulwarks in fine contempt for our vaunted security." So we should "extract from the war in Europe something beside the satisfaction of an uninterrupted neutrality." The Spanish War "taught us nothing but certain defects of organization, equipment, training, and so on," defects which luckily did not deprive us of any victories.

"We emerged from that conflict more certain than ever before that we would win in any encounter, however terrific, with any possible foe. We have yet to learn our lesson, and it is too much to expect that the war in Europe will accomplish that office for us. We must pay for the demonstration in our own way and, probably, at the cost of national defeat, humiliation, and sacrifice. Then we will be ready to do what should be realized now as an imperative duty."

England now regrets that it did not take Lord Roberts's advice and train its entire male population to arms, but "if Great Britain regards itself as not having been fully prepared . . . what must we think of ourselves, so immeasurably behind any of the Europeans in the preliminaries of battle?" The answer follows:

"We have nothing more than a vision of the failure of the reserves on land and sea. We have a regular military-naval force wofully inadequate for any of the possibilities of service which they may be called upon to render at any time, and, indeed, inadequate for the service they must perform at home and abroad in these times of peace, disregarding for the sake of the phraseology the situation in Mexico. It will not be easy to raise volunteers even under the improved conditions made possible by the enactment of the Hay Bill. They will be untrained men for the most part, and they are apt to be called into service without sufficient equipment, clothing, arms, and ammunition to give them the value of a fighting personnel. We are lacking in individual military qualifications which are necessary in men who are called upon for the work of soldiers in time of war."

With a rather ominous look forward the writer then ventures to say that "our foe may emerge from, as he may be created by, this war in Europe." Nor does he think that we may have long to wait "before the blow is struck" that shall afford us a foe "worthy of our tradition and of the sublime faith in ourselves." We are warned that then "people who believe war with us on any terms is impossible, and the equally impudently ignorant who believe we can lick all creation without an interruption of normal business in this country, will be doomed to sustain the shock which is their unstinted merit." Then it will be learned that "we may not raise armies by a few magical passes and that we can not gain victories by merely possessing a righteous cause."

"It would be a profitable sequel to the war in Europe, therefore, if we took advantage of the developments abroad to prepare ourselves by training in this country a military personnel able to serve in the field intelligently, obediently, and capable of marksmanship. This might be done with due economy by compulsory military service for all eligibles on some such basis as was proposed by Representative McKellar earlier in the present session of Congress in a speech and in a measure which were promptly forgotten and, of course, ignored. However it may be done, it should, at least, be done, and with such thoroughness that when the time of trouble comes we may have a force fitted by experience and knowledge to fight not only valorously but victoriously."

No less a personage than ex-President Roosevelt may be cited in support of this writer's contention. Discussing the "tragedies and lessons" of "the world war" in *The Outlook* (New York), Colonel Roosevelt advises us that "one of the main lessons" is to be found in "the homely proverb," "speak softly and carry a big stick." Only the latter half of the adage, he goes on to say, is quoted "in deriding the men who wish to safeguard our national interest and honor," but the fact of the matter is that the first half is of equal importance. And Colonel Roosevelt applies the proverb in this instance to mean that we must be "respectful toward all people" and "refrain from

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wronging them, while at the same time keeping ourselves in condition to prevent wrong being done to us." Finally, we are asked to consider "what befell Luxemburg" and "what has befallen China again and again during the past quarter of a century" as proof that "no amount of speaking softly will save any people which does not carry a big stick."

All objections that have been leveled against this line of reasoning may be epitomized in the statement of a reader correspondent of the New York *Times*, who says that:

"The central mistake which . . . Mr. Roosevelt makes is to overlook the fact that the world is governed by moral laws and not by brute force. Civilization advances slowly, but men are coming to realize that war is murder; that preparation for war is training murderers, and that the bullying of other countries is inciting to murder."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE DIRECT PRIMARY

SUSPICIONS that the direct primary might not bring in the political millennium began to be whispered in the press when this method resulted in Pennsylvania in choosing Mr. Penrose for the Senatorial nomination, a leader who has sometimes been referred to as a "boss." A little later, in Illinois, the direct primary nominated Roger Sullivan for the Senate, a statesman whose enemies have given him the same appellation of political power. Now comes New York State, whose direct primaries, it is true, have nominated no so-called "bosses," but they have chosen nominees who would just as certainly have been named, say several editorial observers, by the old convention system. The New York State Republicans choose District Attorney Whitman as nominee for Governor, while the Democrats name Governor Glynn to succeed himself. The Progressive candidate is Frederick M. Davenport, "the choice of Roosevelt and the 'organization,'" says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "quite as much as Whitman was supported by the Republican organization." The Progressive candidate for Senator is Bainbridge Colby. There is no surprize in these nominations, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), for "any other result would have been truly surprizing." As was expected, the organization won in all parties, this journal goes on to say, and it points to the fact that "experience with the direct primary is more and more showing that the skilled practitioners can use that political tool as successfully as any other." But *The Post* tells us also that:

"Cool-headed advocates of the direct primary recognized all this from the beginning. The disappointment is only for those who dreamed that, somehow, the direct primary would be a device to give us automatically high-grade and independent candidates, and to defeat the bosses and smash the machines. But the truth is that you can't smash the machine simply by more machinery. A given piece of machinery is better than another; and the really sound argument for the direct primary is that it is a great improvement over the old system. This means only that it can be used with greater ease and effect, if the determination to use it exists. But short of some great and exciting issue, some outrage of boss nomination, this weapon will not be seized upon eagerly by the rank and file of the party, and the consequence is that the leaders will generally have their way."

Then, too, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) notes with interest that only "40 per cent. of those who had the right to vote in the primaries did so," so that "it may now be assumed that the nominations will be made by half or less than half the electorate, except in unusually interesting campaigns, where popular feeling is deeply stirred." We read on:

"The results reached on Monday, so far as the principal offices are concerned, would have been reached under the convention system. The same men would have been nominated. Thus New York has repeated the recent experience of Illinois. This shows that no great change is effected by direct primaries in ordinary elections. No light has been shed either by the Illinois or the New York primaries on what would happen in a time of popular ferment or uprising. It is certain that under the primary

BRINGING UP REENFORCEMENTS.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

SAMSON.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

THE DESTROYERS.

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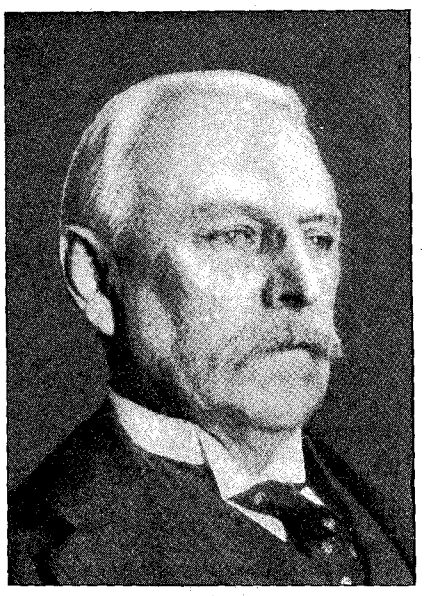

SIR LIONEL CARDEN,
Until recently British Minister to Mexico.

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A. RUSTEM BEY,
Turkish Ambassador to Washington.

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BARON VON SCHOEN,
Secretary of the German Embassy.

THREE DIPLOMATS ACCUSED OF TALKING TOO MUCH.

system the people could and would make themselves felt, tho whether they would do so more effectively than they did under the old system there is nothing as yet to show. It is interesting to note that in the various districts where a local boss had opposition the votes almost invariably overturned the boss. . . . Whatever may be the case in larger affairs, it has become easier to unhorse a boss."

CHECKING DIPLOMATIC LOQUACITY

GLARING INDISCRETIONS of speech recently attributed to at least three foreign diplomats in this country are said to have moved President Wilson to a determination to discourage sternly such lapses in the future, more particularly because they menace American neutrality. Already Ambassador A. Rustem Bey, who refused to "reconsider" his obnoxious remarks, has announced his immediate return to Constantinople, while Sir Lionel Carden's alleged indiscretion has been repudiated for him by the British Ambassador, and Baron von Schoen's has been denied by himself and by the German Ambassador. Washington dispatches say, however, that the State Department is still awaiting with interest more direct information concerning Sir Lionel Carden's reported characterization of the President's order withdrawing our troops from Vera Cruz as "shameful," and that it is "still looking into" the interview attributed to Baron von Schoen by a Washington paper. In this interview, the authenticity of which was at first acknowledged at the German Embassy, and afterward denied, the Baron, just transferred from Tokyo to Washington, is quoted as saying that "throughout Japan there is an intense hatred of the American people," and that "the mass of the Japanese people believe that war with the United States is inevitable." Ambassador A. Rustem Bey's outbreak also took the form of an interview, in which he said that Great Britain was trying to involve the United States in the European war. He further indulged in ironical comments on reports that Christians in Turkey were in danger of massacre, and referred sarcastically to lynchings in the Southern States and to the "water-cures" in the Philippines during the Aguinaldo insurrection.

Our papers are practically of one voice in commending the President's resolve to discourage this form of indiscretion among visiting diplomats. "No foreign diplomat residing in this country has any right to engage in a campaign the purpose of which is to rouse enmity among our people against any nation with which we are at peace," says the Indianapolis *News*. And in the Louisville *Times* we read:

"The Administration has about all it can do to keep its own passengers and crew from rocking the boat. Those who have come on board as accredited guests are neither expected nor desired to set a bad example. If they do, then their room is more desirable than their company."

Baron von Schoen's statement that the interview attributed to him "is in no way correct" is generally interpreted by the press as merely a "diplomatic denial." On this point the New York *Globe* says:

"A prominent public officer at Washington laid down the rule a few years ago that if a man is misquoted to the extent of one word in a column interview, and the interview proved embarrassing, he may unqualifiedly repudiate the whole of it. Another rule is that the interviewed, tho saying all of the things attributed to him, may deny it provided he did not 'authorize,' as it is called, the interview. So Washington newspaper offices regard the Von Schoen denial as of the usual technical variety."

And in the Washington *Times*, which first printed the interview, we read:

"The diplomats have been entrusted, seemingly, with the task of conducting a propaganda to influence American opinion one way or the other. Altogether too many ill-considered statements have been given out in connection with this effort. It is rather too much to presume that the newspapers will cheerfully assume the blame for mistakes of diplomats who are so ready to use the press for their particular purposes, and then to repudiate it when developments indicate that a *faux pas* has been committed."

Many papers recall the fact that our own representatives abroad have occasionally incurred criticism for some error of judgment or act of tactlessness, but they agree that as the score now stands, our "untrained" diplomats have rather the advantage over the trained diplomats of Europe. An exception to this view, however, is found in the case of the Detroit *Free Press*, which thinks that we live in a glass house and must not throw stones. *The Free Press* recalls certain remarks of Mr. Bryan on Home Rule, of George Fred Williams on Albania, and the "somewhat unhappy remarks on the European war uttered recently in Paris by William G. Sharp, ambassador-in-prospect to France," and says that "these offenses of American diplomacy were surely quite as serious as those charged to the trio of foreign diplomats."

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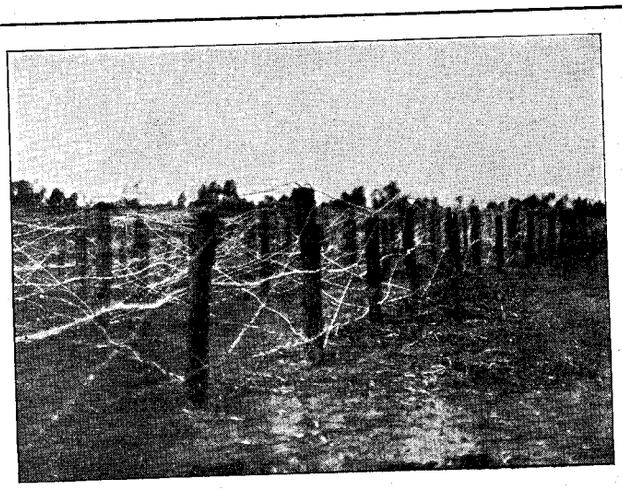

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The first photograph shows how the citizens have cleared all neighboring woodland to deprive the approaching Germans of cover. The second shows a portion of the barbed-wire entanglements, which form one of the supplementary defenses. These entanglements form a zone three hundred yards wide and nearly twenty miles long. The wires are charged with a high-power electric current from the city's lighting plant.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANTWERP.

ACCUSING THE BANKS OF HOARDING

THE STARTLING CHARGE of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that certain of our banks are hoarding money and charging exorbitant interest on loans has roused some objection among such editorial observers as believe that "the process of official regulation of every sort of business" has gone far enough. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, for one, argues that banks which demand "more than money is worth" will find themselves with idle funds on their hands, a condition most obviously against their own interest. And it adds that tho a bank "may overestimate its needs," still when it finds it does not need large reserves, "it will soon weary of keeping funds that earn nothing." Therefore this journal puts it down as an axiom that "business may be left largely to self-regulation." The extreme opposite to this view is upheld among others by the Nashville *Southern Lumberman*, which remarks that "it is a long cry from the late Grover Cleveland's weak admission to Governor Oates, of Alabama, 'By ——, Oates, the banks have got this country by the leg,' to Secretary McAdoo's announcement," which is "the most important development that has come in the whole Government program of monopoly investigation." The Secretary not only accuses the banks, press dispatches state, but is refusing to deposit Government funds in the banks alleged to be hoarding. Moreover, he has withdrawn $3,000,000 of Government deposits, we are informed by Washington dispatches, from such banks which will be placed with other banks "that have not been guilty of offending," and in localities where the money will be of service to the crop and business situation. The Secretary's published list of the hoarders names 247 National banks located in all sections of the country outside of reserve and central reserve cities, and he expresses regret in his announcement that "the Government has not the power" to reach State banks and trust companies, which, he says, are also "hoarding money and refusing to extend legitimate credits." "I shall ask the superintendents of banks in the various States," declares the Secretary, "to cooperate with the Government by supplying reports of the condition of the State banks and trust companies."

"This sort of personal interference and coercion of bankers," remarks the New York *Herald*, "is not within the proper province of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a dangerous innovation." The New York *Times* holds a similar view, adding, with reference to the fact that most of the accused banks are in smaller towns and cities, that:

"A bank with a few thousand dollars capital in a village is National only in name. It is neither a commercial nor a financial bank, with short maturities, and easy access to sources of quick extrication from its necessities. Such banks make collections mostly at their customers' pleasure, but must meet their demands for money from money, for there is no other resource. . . . Emergency currency is not useful for such banks as the Secretary names in the large denominations provided. Clearing-house certificates and rediscount are not for them. They know their business as well as the Secretary."

Quite a different picture is given of the "small-town" banker by the New York *Commercial*, which approves of Mr. McAdoo's action and tells us that:

"Too many men are engaged in the banking business and direct the operations of the National banks in the smaller cities and towns who know nothing about scientific banking. They are nothing more than petty money-lenders and their ignorance of the fundamentals of the business makes than a danger to the whole country. When these Federal Reserve banks open their doors the individual banks will have the lesson of standing together instead of each trying to protect itself at the expense of others. It will be impossible for them to draw down their reserves in a panic, and the danger of runs by banks rather than by private depositors will be removed. While the worst of the hoarding seems to have taken place in the Southern States, some National banks in the smaller cities of New York State have been equally guilty, one of these having confest to a hoard of cash amounting to 61 per cent. of its deposits, and it is located in a busy and important manufacturing town."

Also the New Orleans *Item*, noting that many of the country banks have become "frightened," sees "nothing untimely" in the Secretary's "warning" to the banks that "they should keep interest rates on a reasonable basis and should be liberal instead of stingy with their advances." The Omaha *World-Herald* notes ironically that "the bankers are always very bitter in their complaints when the common people begin to withdraw their deposits from the banks and hoard money, but the National Reserve Board and Secretary of the Treasury now declare that bankers are doing that very sort of thing themselves." And the New York *World* remarks:

"For the first time since the establishment of the National banking system, its conductors have been held to strict account in a matter which is as legitimate a subject of official supervision as any other. The Treasury does not release its millions to promote usury. It does not act for the enrichment of bankers. Its one motive is to assist in the restoration of normal conditions so far as finance, commerce, and industry are concerned, and bankers who do not cooperate heartily to that end will be exposed and denounced."

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A HITCH IN THE COLORADO PEACE PLAN

THE REJECTION of President Wilson's three-year "truce" plan for the Colorado strike deadlock by a majority group of the coal-mine operators will not surprize any one who views the situation "dispassionately," thinks the New York *Sun*. The proposal, according to this journal, contemplates "a sort of gentlemen's agreement for the laws of the United States and the State of Colorado," by which the Miners' Union pledges itself not to pursue "a policy of anarchy"; while as for the operators, "property and industry are to be safe so long as they submit to the arbitrary rule of a tribunal having no legal status and ruling without the pale of law." Here *The Sun* refers to the proposed Grievance Committee, which is the chief objection of the operators, altho some observers attest that this committee is merely the safeguard of the men, who, in accepting President Wilson's proposal, agree not to use their legal weapon of the strike for a period of three years.

The Grievance Committee, as formerly recorded in these pages, was to be composed of men of each mine who had worked there for a period at least of six months. Married men were to be in the majority of membership. In case the committee failed to adjust a difficulty with the employer, recourse was to be taken to a committee of three, appointed by the President. This committee of three was to consist of a representative of each of the disputants and of one impartial member; and its decisions were to be final. Other suggestions in President Wilson's truce proposal provided that State laws be enforced; that miners who had not been found guilty of violation of the law be permitted to go back to work; that intimidation be prohibited; and that wage-scales and mine regulations be posted.

The acceptance of the President's plan by the United Mine Workers of America calls forth warm commendation in some quarters, and the "reason and patriotism" of their reply are noted. "We feel it our duty to respond to your earnest wish," they are quoted as saying, "and we do so, as we trust, in the true spirit of American citizenship." The rejection of the truce plan by the operators, on the ground that it is "unfair and impracticable," is stated in a letter to the President signed by forty-eight coal companies. The same position practically, the press inform us, is taken by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which has sent a separate communication to Washington.

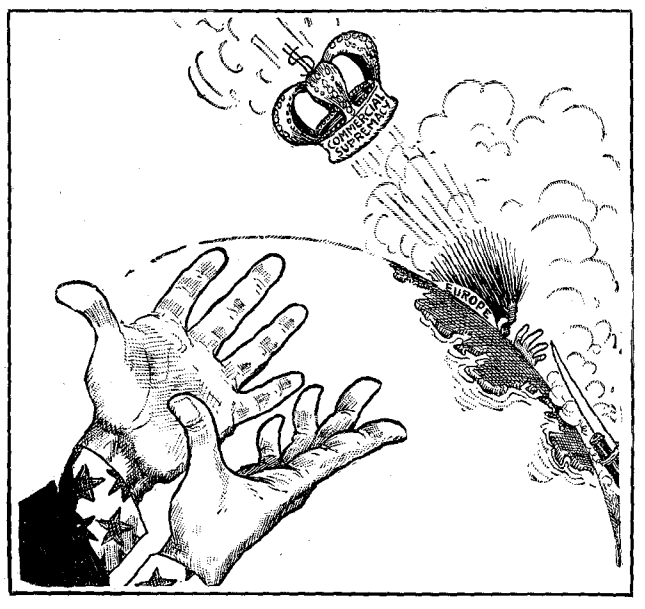
The operators base their refusal largely on the character of the Federal mediators who drew up the peace plan, saying that their "previous records" justify the belief that they are partizans of the strikers. The operators state also that while they are willing to employ "as many of the strikers as possible" they can not agree to employ "all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violence." Above all, their minds are set against the Grievance Commission, which, they affirm, practically takes "entire control of the most important department" of their business out of their hands.

Despite the veto of the operators, Washington dispatches indicate that the President does not consider the discussion closed, and we read that he is working for further negotiations and expects "a favorable settlement." That the operators assure the President they are in "complete accord" with his sentiments is noted by the New York *Times*, but it remarks also that "they make out a very strong case against important features" of his plan. This journal then points out that the operators accept the proposal for enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado and have acceded to the suggestions about posting wage-scales and rules of the mines. They agree, moreover, *The Times* notes, to the prohibition clause against "intimidation of union or non-union men," altho the President's plan does not show how it is to be made effective. As to the re-employment of all striking miners not "found guilty" of violation of the law, the operators claim that 332 strikers are under indictment for murder and 137 indicted for other felonies. *The Times* does not think the companies can be expected to reemploy these men. What is more, the 9,500 miners now working, we read, are "entitled to continuance in their jobs."

An expression of local sentiment is found in the Colorado Springs *Telegraph*, which says that:

> "The position taken by President Wilson with respect to the strike among the coal-miners is that the operators must accept the plan proposed . . . whether an injustice is done to their business or not.
>
> "The President seems to be much more anxious that 2,500 striking coal-miners be given back their jobs than he does that the 9,500 miners who are now peaceably at work be protected from violence and intimidation. . . . . .
>
> "It is suggested that the President may withdraw the Federal troops from this State, and perhaps he will, but, if he does, the burden of renewed bloodshed will fall upon him and the United Mine Workers of America and not upon the men who are doing no more than trying to earn a living at their accustomed vocation."

More conciliatory and more hopeful in tone is *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver), which deplores the strife of a year's duration and pleads urgently for peace between capital and



HIS MAJESTY—UNCLE SAM.

—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe*.

WHY NOT "SEE AMERICA FIRST"?

—Chamberlain in *The Masses*.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

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labor so that "Colorado will enter at once upon a period of prosperity which has not before been equaled in this State." In recalling recent bitter days this journal makes a statement about the spread of the news during the conflict that must be of interest to all readers outside Colorado as well as those within her borders who prize her fair fame. We read:

"In the rush of events attending the early days of the strike there was difficulty in obtaining accurate information of what was going on. It is probably true that our newspapers published many statements which were mere rumors, and many other statements which, if true, had better not been published. In the stress of the conflict Colorado people took issue and became partizan on the one side or the other. They may have said things which only increased the intensity of the struggle, and done things which they would not have done had they taken time for sober second thought.

"If *The News*, in the heat of the conflict, printed reports that came to it over the wires which proved to be only rumors, and in that way inadvertently injured the State, this paper acknowledges and deeply regrets such mistakes and will seek earnestly to rectify them."

But all this is of the past, says *The News*, which adds that the people of Colorado hope that industrial peace will "result speedily from the negotiations now pending."

Sharper criticism of the operators appears in the New York *World*, which observes that their reply is "that of men who evidently prefer war to peace," and it goes on to say that "while a few points are conceded, opposition to unionism, which is at the root of all the trouble, is adhered to as tenaciously as ever." We read on:

"Altho concealed by many words, the position of the mine-operators is a denial to labor of privileges recognized in every civilized land. Workingmen who can not organize for their own welfare, who can not present their grievances through their own representatives, who are denied the protection of the laws by local officials in most cases on the pay-rolls of the mining companies, and who may be shot down by a mercenary 'militia' made up in part of imported gunmen, are only one step removed from slavery.

"This is a bondage which can not last. President Wilson for the moment commands peace, but he will not perpetually use Federal troops in support of a tyranny entrenched and defiant."

The World is ready to admit that during the conflict in Colorado "the right has not all been on one side," but it insists that if better conditions are to prevail "there must be conference and concession." In this connection the Springfield *Republican* points out that:

"It should not be forgotten that the Miners' Union has voted to surrender very substantial rights for three years in accepting the agreement. The concessions can not be said to be all on one side—by any means. The miners would surrender for three years the right to strike, to picket, to parade, to colonize, or conduct mass campaigning; they would not only waive any claim to recognition of their union, but also the claim to maintain contractual relations with their employers. These are very solid concessions. The right to strike is established by law; the right to picket and parade peaceably is also founded on the law of the land. Practically, the miners consent to the suppression for three years not only of their claim to recognition as an organization, but of their right as free men to quit work in concert, as they please and when they please. In view of the history of labor warfare in the Colorado coal-fields, a three-years' peace under such conditions ought to possess some merit in the eyes of the operators. Their experience has proved that the strike-breakers of to-day become the strikers of to-morrow."

As to the "strong objection" of the operators to the Grievance Commission, *The Republican* says that this proposed body is "labor's compensation for surrendering its legal right to strike, picket, parade, colonize, and campaign," and it adds:

"Unless the principle of the Grievance Commission is accepted by the operators, for the sake of peace, no truce is possible. If they expect to outpoint the President in a game of wits and force him to keep Federal troops in the mine-fields for their protection, after they have rejected his proposals, they may blunder in their calculations. The State of Colorado has police duties which it can not indefinitely shirk."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THERE are dumdum war correspondents, too.—*Washington Herald.*

"SAFETY first" is unable to gain a foothold in Europe.—*Chicago News.*

ONE result of the European War probably will be armored cathedrals.—*Chicago Post.*

IN the lists of casualties of this war, Truth occupies a conspicuous place.—*Albany Journal.*

A NUMBER of European cities are now what might be called the "spoils" of war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TURKEY is still neutral. She refuses to join in the march of European civilization.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE Save River seems to be a misnomer as far as the Austrians are concerned.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THAT $100,000,000 "war" tax gives the neutrals a useful insight into what war might be.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT this country wants is more coloring matter from Europe in tin cans and less in the war news.—*Kansas City Journal.*

IF Sir Lionel Carden is an example of an English diplomat it is no wonder Great Britain has become involved in war.—*Louisville Post.*

IT is all very well to talk of disarmament after the war, but what if the winners refuse to disarm?—*St. Louis Republic.*

IT will be a thin bread-line of heroes when the smoke is cleared away.—*New York American.*

NEXT year Europe will be back on the job luring American tourists with the very latest styles in modern, up-to-date ruins.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVERYBODY is now learning what strategists mean by an "offensive move." Shelling a cathedral 700 years old is a typical illustration.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"NOTHING of importance" was Saturday's official word from the front. Only a few thousand women and children made widows and orphans! That's all.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE dogs of war seem to be affected with rabies.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THEY all want peace, but each prefers his own variety.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AUSTRIA seems to be in last place in the European war league.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE bigger the dreadnought, the bigger the mark for the submarine.—*Chicago News.*

NO matter when it comes it is going to be peace at the highest price.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

MR. CARNEGIE may yet die poor, if it is true that he is to finance a peace magazine.—*Washington Herald.*

"NEUTRALITY rights no wrongs," says a letter to *The Herald.* It wrongs no rights, either.—*Chicago Herald.*

OUR idea of a standpatter is the man who continues to read "The Civil War Day by Day."—*Washington Post.*

GENERAL FRENCH'S sister is one of the militant English suffs; the fighting seems to run in the family.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRINCE WILLIAM of Wied will abdicate the Albanian throne to fight for Germany. Anything for a quiet life.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT may be time for the Balkan States to appoint a commission to investigate alleged outrages in Europe.—*Springfield Republican.*

FOREIGN diplomats should understand that predicting trouble between this country and Japan is the monopoly of Richmond Pearson Hobson.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE British Ambassador has unearthed a plot for Cincinnati to seize Canada, but for ourselves we don't believe that a town at the bottom of the second division could do it.—*Boston Transcript.*

HAS it occurred to the Allies' strategists to have the Russian soldiers dye their whiskers green and thus cause the foe to mistake the army for a field of alfalfa?—*Kansas City Star.*

MUST PEACE WAIT FOR THIS?

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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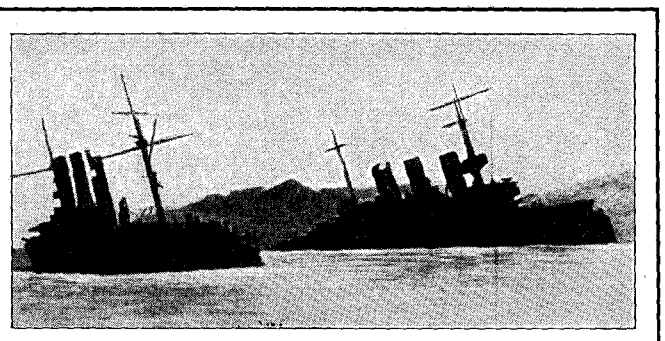
GERMAN CRUISER *MAINZ* SINKING AFTER BRITISH BOMBARDMENT. PHOTOGRAPHED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

GERMAN RESENTMENT AT CHARGES OF BARBARITY

UNDER THE IRONICAL TITLE "We Barbarians" the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a spirited article in which the opprobrium heaped upon Germany by the press of her allied adversaries, as represented by such great journals as the London *Times* and the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps*, is characterized as undeserved as well as intentionally slanderous. German soldiers and the Kaiser's subjects in general are declared quite incapable of the cruelties and outrages attributed to them, on hearsay, by these French, English, and Belgian newspapers; for the Germans, we are told, are not only leaders in art, literature, and philosophy, but they feel deeply the destruction of the architectural monuments which lay within the line of battle and the desolation in villages and towns which followed their triumphal march.



TWO GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK IN HONGKONG HARBOR.
—From a photograph reproduced in *The Japan Advertiser*.

The London *Times* had spoken of "the infamy of Louvain" and denounced editorially "the incredible barbarity of the Germans." "The rack and thumb-screw are not to be compared to the tortures practised in Belgium by the enemy." "German savagery ran riot," we are told by this leading English organ, which quotes a letter from "an officer serving with the army in France," in which he tells of three girls who took refuge in the British trenches after being maltreated and mutilated by the Germans. "Luckily," says the officer, "I caught the Uhlan officer in the act, and with a rifle at 300 yards killed him." "These outrages continue," says the *Times's* Ostend special correspondent, and at the "Germans' crime against every law of civilization, when the story is written, the world will stand aghast." Such atrocities "we are forced to conclude have the approval of the War Lord himself." The Paris *Temps*, too, appeals to the men of France to unite in resisting her invaders, whose attack "is directed against all human laws by the coalition of German and Austro-Hungarian barbarians raging, in a sort of criminal drunkenness, and leagued, like the Huns of Attila, to destroy the invincible supremacy of human civilization." The *Petit Journal* (Paris) rejoices that Italy "has refused to be associated with this campaign of piracy," and the *Gaulois* remarks that "the example of Germany is bearing fruit" in the cruelty of Servians toward their Austrian prisoners, whom "they mutilate horribly, and poison the food, the beverages, and the water" of Germany's allies.

The weight of the editorial reply of the German paper referred to is increased by the fact that the *Kölnische Zeitung* is an especially important journal and carries with it at least the approval of the Berlin Government. The writer begins with the following outburst of bitter indignation:

"Teutonic Barbarians, Vandals! Such are the terms which French and English speaking-trumpets are shrieking into the ears of the world. After lies comes calumnious opprobrium. By nobody is the fate of Belgium, the burning down of every building, the destruction of Louvain, so deeply deplored as by the German people and our brave troops who felt bound to carry out to the bitter end the chastisement they were compelled to inflict. Germany and her Army aimed to carry on a war, which was forced upon them, with a vigor tempered by humanity, such as the German nation is trained in; to observe carefully the rules of international law and at least to soften the horrors of battle. It has long been imprest upon all German minds and again and again reiterated in their hours of military instructions that soldiers must fight only against soldiers, that private citizens were to be left unmolested. We all of us had taken this for granted. Could it be possible we should suddenly forget all this, and from mere bloodthirstiness have shot down unarmed civilians, and for the sake of robbery and destruction reduced to ashes villages and towns? Our youth go to war with the watchword 'Germany first of all.' They could not understand that the inhabitants of captured towns and villages would lodge in their backs the murderous bullet as soon as it was dark, firing at them from windows and cellars. Soldiers were almost stupefied by such atrocities, and as soon as their officers gave the order would of course wreak punishment on the offenders, set fire to the houses from which their comrades had been shot, and execute the offenders."

After these exculpations the writer proceeds to make the oft repeated general charges which warranted such of the acts as the Army acknowledges to be true, thus showing on what authority the Berlin people were led to believe the explanations given by the German invaders of Belgium. The *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks that the Germans in Belgium could not possibly have acted otherwise than they did. It was frequently a matter of self-defense, or at least self-protection. They terrorized the Belgians in order to prevent their own destruction, for they represent the inhabitants of the little Kingdom as being treacherous and tricky as well as cruel. To quote further:

"Necessity knows no law, was the saying of the Imperial

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Chancellor. And was it not bitter necessity which forced us into a war in which we were compelled to act with severity? And was it in accordance with duty to humanity which we hear so hypocritically appealed to that Russians, French, and English have all fallen upon us and our allies, that England has even stirred up Japan against us? . . . . . .

"We suppose that equally fine and humane is this crafty huckster war which England has let loose upon us, by which we are cut off from foreign countries while she endeavors through the lying dispatches with which she floods the world to undermine our existence as a nation and gather a harvest she has not sown. In the meantime she holds back her cowardly fleet, and feels high glee in trumpery prizes, and captures of non-combatant merchantmen. Is this the way in which they understand humanity and philanthropy? Who can defend the use by English and French armies of the atrocious dumdum bullets forbidden in war by international agreement? . . . Is it humane when the wounded shoot the German soldiers who desire to bandage their wounds, or when the French carry off from Saal the wives and children of the German officials, and ravage the city of Saarburg, like Huns? And is it in accordance with international law that French fugitives threw bombs onto German territory previous to the declaration of war? We have not read in the slanderous tales with which the Allies are attempting to disgrace us before the world a single allusion to these atrocities. . . . The irony of history which now is dealing so terrible a blow to English hopes will also clear up these lying calumnies against the 'Teutonic barbarians.' To the degenerate Romans not only those peoples who would not acknowledge their domination, but the Germans also, were barbarians. So long as we were politically helpless and in a high degree needed by England to fight her battles we were the beloved people of the Poet and the Thinker, but as soon as we became powerful and independent and withdrew from the tutelage of England, we at once were changed into barbarians. We can and will submit to this. Two things speak for us—the German good conscience and—the convincing might of the German fist."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SIREN SONG.

A clay caricature made in Italy, showing Russia, France, and Germany trying to induce Italy to abandon its neutrality.

HOME RULE AND THE WAR

THE KING OF ENGLAND has signed the Parliamentary bill granting autonomy to Ireland, and Ireland has quickly responded. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, in a speech at Dublin remarked: "I have promised the Archbishop of Malines that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain. It is Ireland's duty to fight. Great Britain has kept faith with Ireland, and Ireland will keep faith with Great Britain."

These remarks were made after a notable utterance of the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who opened his speech at the Dublin Mansion House by saying:

"As head of the King's Government I come to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defense of our common cause. There have been wars with regard to which there has been a diversity of opinions. Such is not the case at this present moment. To-day throughout the Empire, without distinction of creed, party, race, climate, or class, the people are united in defending the principle of maintaining the vital interests, not only of the British Empire, but of all that is worth having in our common civilization and the future progress of mankind. This task is being attempted whether Great Britain succeeds or fails, but we are not going to fail. There could not be any higher cause for the vindication of international good faith and the protection of the weak against the violence of the strong who preach a practical religion of force."

We learn from the London papers that vast crowds thronged about the Dublin Mansion House during the delivery of this speech, and Mr. Asquith was greeted with thunderous applause. The Nationalist Volunteers attended him as a guard of honor, and Dublin took every opportunity of expressing its enthusiasm for Mr. John Redmond's success as representing the Nationalist's cause in the British Parliament and in securing for his native land the Home Rule which had so long been the dream of patriotic Irishmen.

Altho the Government placed the Home Rule Bill on the statute-book, they are making a proviso that the act shall not go into operation for twelve months in any event, and if the war has not terminated then, until such further date, not later than the termination of the war, to be fixt by order in council. *The Morning Post* (London), a strictly Conservative paper and always opposed to the Home Rule measure, says that this step indicates weakness in the Liberal Government. To quote the concluding sentences of an editorial on this point in which the vacillation of Mr. Asquith and his alleged deceitful subtility are again, according to the style of the Conservative press, dwelt upon and condemned:

"Such a measure does not bind the Government to refrain from bringing these Acts into force before the end of the war, but may result in the Acts being brought into force in the midst of the great international crisis which may quite possibly come when war and peace hang in the balance and the terms which will decide the future of Europe are being arranged. Against such a time the Government are preparing for this country a domestic crisis which can hardly fail to be grave and may weaken and hamper England in the negotiations which will then be proceeding.

"That is an important but still a minor point. Another point of importance but still subsidiary is that the Government tacitly admit by this policy of postponement the weakness incident to such a division of Governmental and Parliamentary powers as is inherent in the Home Rule Bill. 'Unity is strength'—the truth of these old saws which seem platitudes in peace are brought home with dramatic directness by war, which, like Death, reminds us of the importance of simple truths. With two Parliaments and two Governments in these islands England could hardly have acted with the directness and confidence necessary to the national safety at such a time. Every Department of State—not merely the Foreign Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty, but every single Department, is strained to one purpose and directed by a single mind—the mind of one Government bent upon victory, and using every power of the State to bring victory about."

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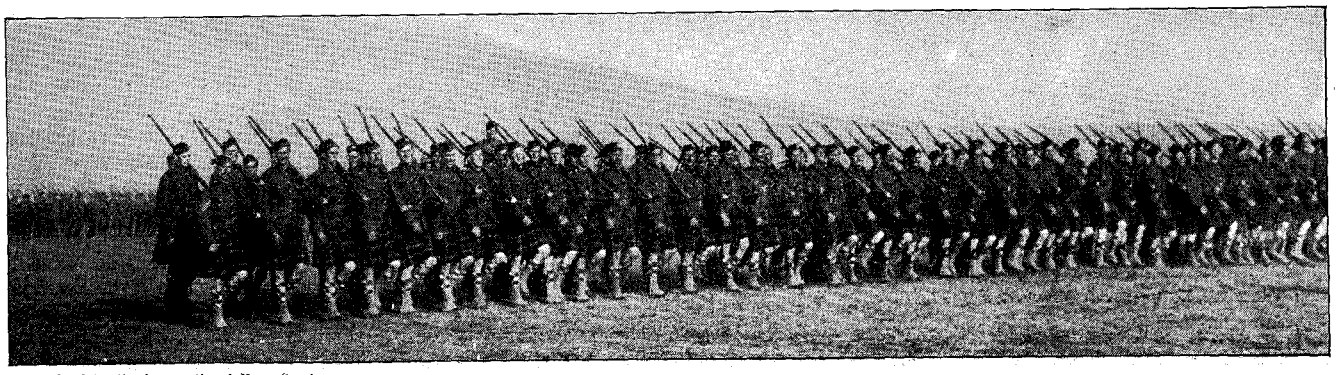

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THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, FROM VANCOUVER, READY TO LEAVE CANADA FOR THE FRONT.

As the Home Rule Bill is not to come into operation at present, in the interval an Amending Bill for the temporary exclusion of Ulster will be introduced. So the Nationalists have Home Rule, while Ulster must await the success of the amendment. This has incensed the Conservative Opposition, and Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of his party in the House of Commons, has exprest his indignation over what he considers the betrayal of the Conservatives by Mr. Asquith. On this point the Manchester *Guardian* (Liberal) remarks that the Government has made the only possible compromise under the present conditions, and we read:

"An Amending Bill will be introduced next session, and it will be at least as likely to be passed by agreement as it would have been this session. What, then, do the Opposition, what do Sir Edward Carson and his friends lose by the change of procedure? They lose nothing whatever except the opportunity of causing civil commotion and taking steps to establish what they call a Provisional Government. Well, when the war is over and the Ulster Volunteers who have gone to the war come home, they can still rebel if they want to, and Mr. Bonar Law yesterday assured Sir Edward Carson of his and his party's unlimited support in that enterprise. But we venture to prophesy that they won't want to, and if that is their only loss the loss is a gain. . . . It is matter for great regret that the Opposition, at any rate the official Opposition for whom Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law speak, should feel themselves seriously aggrieved by this procedure and should regard it as a breach of the understanding arrived at on the outbreak of war for a truce between the political parties. It is needless to say that on the part of the Government this is not admitted, and that it is their intention fully and honestly to carry out that understanding according to the best of their ability. It is not a question of principle; on the principle to be followed both sides are in agreement; it is a question of the interpretation or application of the principle. It is admitted that, till the war is over, so far as possible nothing should be done to place either side in a worse position than it occupied before the war began. Unfortunately, to maintain the present position exactly as it stands is in the nature of the case impossible; the utmost that can be done is to balance one change by another, so that the final result will be fair."

The other London Liberal papers concur in this view of the situation, and even the Unionist organs, led by *The Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph*, are faint in their criticism.

CARNEGIE: "I almost wish I had my money back!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

POLES WARNED AGAINST THE CZAR

THE CZAR'S OFFER to the three Polands, Austrian, German, and Russian, of autonomous government and union under one national flag subject only to his scepter, is to be looked upon with suspicion, says R. Travers Hyndman in *Justice*, a London "organ of the Social Democracy." In the first place, he declares, it is extremely improbable that the promise will be kept even if they fulfil the condition of rising up and throwing off the yoke of the Berlin and Vienna rulers. The Austrian Poles are very well off, we are told, and form in the Vienna Reichsrath a strong party, which has taken a large part in the government of the Austrian Empire. The Poles of Germany are in a large measure of Galician origin and, "conscious of energy and financial ability, have moved into German Poland because, in spite of many galling national restrictions, they find there much greater opportunities of advancement." After characterizing the Poles in general as "the most gifted, charming, and politically incapable race of Europe," this writer asks, "What have the Austrian and German Poles to gain if they come under the sway of the Czar?" He proceeds:

"Who, outside of the English press, will hold the Czar's offer of Home Rule to Poland worth belief? Look to Finland if you would see how Imperial promises are kept! Since 1809 the Czars of Russia have sworn to maintain the Constitution and recognize the autonomy of Finland. Alexander I. declared his intention 'to give this people a political existence,' and Nicholas II. suspended the Constitution of Finland and placed the country under a military dictator. The Finns regained their autonomy in 1905, and the Emperor Nicholas confirmed their establishment of democratic self-government in 1906. He destroyed it utterly, in spite of wide-spread European remonstrance, in 1910. A Czar's word holds good for less than four years!"

"Europe," declares Mr. Hyndman, "is threatened by the half-civilized domination of Panslavism." Let the Poles ask their Russian brethren "how the latter enjoy the autocratic régime of St. Petersburg," or Petrograd, as the capital has been renamed in shedding its Teutonic appellation. But no scepter of the Czar should be stretched over reunited Poland, which

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should take its place, not under a government qualified by the vague term autonomous, but under a Polish government as independent as that of France or England. To quote further:

"If this war ends by greatly increasing the Russian might, then a good half of Europe will be held by the Slavonic races. That may be well or ill, but it will be ill indeed if the Russian autocracy becomes the ruling power among these Slavs. We ardently hope that the scattered Poles may seize this chance to unite once more as a nation and to rebuild their magnificent artistic achievements on a sound basis of national independence, but we are certain, unless strong pressure is brought to bear on Russia from without, that this will never be."

Then, he says, England would have a golden opportunity of redeeming her lost reputation as the defender of the feebler nationalities:

"What a chance for England to play the great part in Europe once more. To insist not only on the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to the French, and 'Sonder-jylland' (Schleswig-Holstein) to the Danes, but also to maintain the independence of Poland, and to free Sweden and Norway from the ever-growing Russian menace! All this England might do if she ever became a great-hearted Power, the leader of a union of the small nationalities—became, indeed, that bulwark of racial independence and freedom which her poets once imagined her to be!"

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ARMS

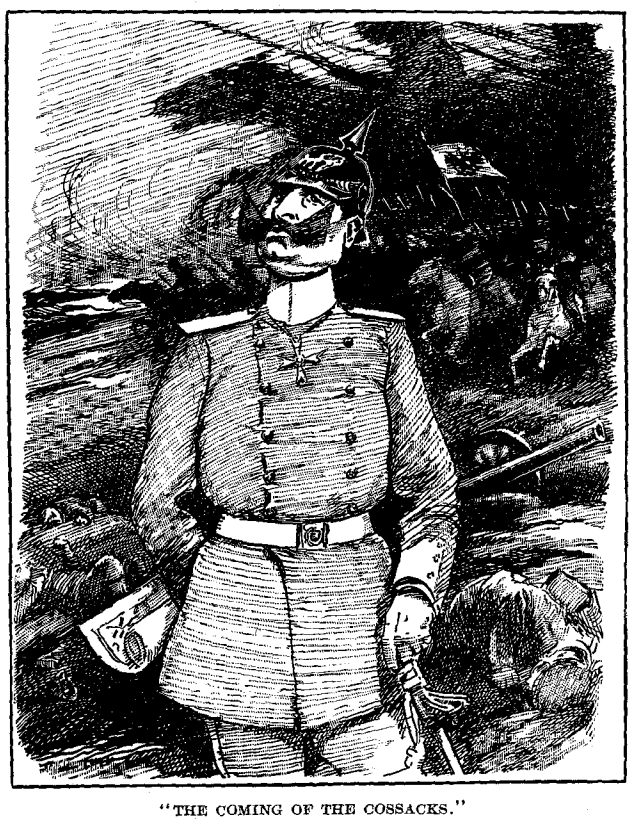
THE VAST IMPROVEMENT in the military organization of France since the *débâcle* of Sedan is vividly portrayed by Sir James Yoxall, M.P., in a contribution to the London *Daily Chronicle*. The defeat sustained by the army of Napoleon III., declares this learned specialist, was a lesson not to be forgotten, and it spurred on the efforts made to regain the position won by the soldiers of Napoleon I. The result has been to enable Mr. Millerand to put into the field a force that has been fit to meet the military machine organized by Moltke and Bismarck. While the French armies have been improved by the lessons of adversity, the German troops have lacked that schooling and have perhaps lost advantage for that reason. Mr. Yoxall writes, with a vicious dig here and there at Germany:

"From the Crimean War up till 1870 the French Army possest a repute and a prestige similar to those which the German Army has possest since then (until the other day). In repute and prestige of that kind lie the causes of decay, negligence, overconfidence, and collapse. Since 1871 the French have had to improve their army continually, not as a weapon of offense, but a tool of defense, and every vestige of the flashy, lascivious Imperial Court influence upon military promotion has passed away. In 1870 it was the French who were the attackers, and the Germans who could cry, 'The Fatherland is in danger!' Now it is the other way. Now, also, it is the case that titled and aristocratic generals and staffs who have learned to be luxurious are in charge of the German Army; so that in more than one important way the positions are reversed. In 1870 swift and early German victories demoralized the French Army and heartened up the Prussians; now the great setback in Belgium and France has had the opposite effects. In 1870 the German commissariat was good; now it seems to be sending men forward in painful boots, starving. This is another vastly important difference, and certainly not 'as in 1870.' Here is a letter from a soldier at Toul, received by his wife in Paris last week:

"'If people should tell you that France is not ready, that we are in want of anything, tell them that it is not true. Everything was ready, and if a man wanted two pairs of boots he got them. Nothing was refused the soldiers. Well fed, well led, with the spirit that animates all of us, we feel confident that we shall carry everything before us.'"

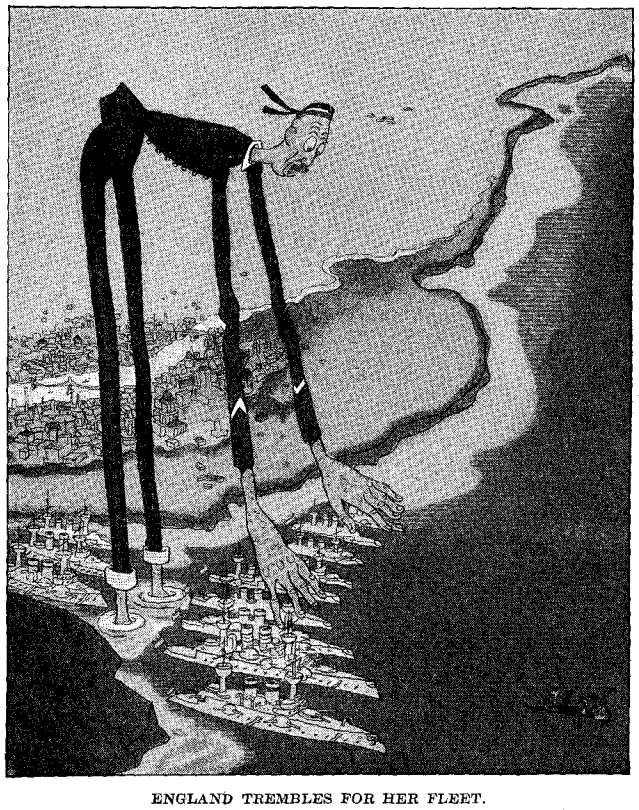
The fortifications of France on her eastern frontier have been transformed since the days of that Louis Napoleon whom this writer speaks of as "the emptiest of dreamers and the most predestined of dupes." Furthermore:

"In 1870 the French generals were eyeless, so to speak. They had no light horsemen to scout with at all comparable with the German Uhlans. Colonel Henry wrote that 'At the outset of hostilities we had nothing but insufficient cavalry, badly organized and absolutely unversed in the duties of exploring or of securing our main guards. From the first days of the war till the last our cavalry, preoccupied with the idea of battling only, never did anything in the way of scouting.' The French light horse are totally different now, and the French flying men are the best in the world so far."



"THE COMING OF THE COSSACKS."

WILHELM II.—"What is this distant rumbling that I hear? Doubtless the plaudits of my people!" —*Punch* (London).



ENGLAND TREMBLES FOR HER FLEET.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

BRITISH AND GERMAN EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DOING WITHOUT GERMANY

THE ASSERTION of the German Government that the export trade of that country will shortly be resumed ought to be cheering news, for, according to *The Engineering News* (New York, September 17), there is probably no other nation in the world whose sudden isolation commercially would cause such wide-spread loss. And, more than any other nation, this paper goes on to say, Germany has won its place, not by natural resources or location, but by the skill and intelligence with which its people have attacked modern technical problems. We are now learning what it is to go without the things that are "made in Germany," and *The News* says that some people are having their eyes opened to the extent and importance of the field covered by these articles. While engineers and chemists, we are told, are generally aware of Germany's leadership in science and technology, the events of the past few weeks have been a great object-lesson to the general public. We read:

"Few have realized the extent to which the whole world has relied upon German scientists, chemists, engineers, and manufacturers for the supply of many materials necessary in the arts. Manufacturers in America and in England who were congratulating themselves on their enlarged opportunities for foreign trade in markets where the supply of German goods was cut off have in not a few cases found their own productive operations seriously hampered because they could no longer obtain certain materials from Germany.

"As is well known, steel-manufacturers were greatly worried to know what they were to do for their supply of ferromanganese. Manufacturers of fertilizers have had to face the possible shutdown of their works through the cutting off of the supply of German potash. In the textile industries, manufacturers suddenly realized that with access to German ports blockaded by war-ships there was every prospect that the supply of dyes and dyeing materials would be seriously interfered with. In the drug and chemical trade, prices doubled and trebled when it was realized that, with further supplies from Germany cut off, the world would have to get along for a time without certain drugs and chemicals which have become well-nigh essential both in the pharmacy and in certain industries.

"The above list might be greatly extended."

But can we not furnish at home "something just as good" as most of these German products? Possibly, *The News* thinks, if we are granted time enough; but this would mean a very long time indeed, in most cases. It would take many years, for instance, to bring our facilities for supplying potash up to the demands of our own farmers and manufacturers—what are they to do in the meantime? Says the writer:

"The same thing holds true of numerous materials in the dye and chemical trades. Physicians and druggists accustomed to use some of the varied products of coal-tar, most of which have originated in and are solely produced by Germany, are in a quandary to know what they can do if the source of supply is entirely shut off.

"It is of particular interest to note, moreover, that the manufacturers of England, Germany's great commercial rival and present enemy, are almost as badly hit as those of the United States by the cutting off of the supply of German products. Our English exchanges reveal that while English manufacturers are making large plans for capturing the export trade in many lands which Germany can not now reach, they find themselves handicapped at every turn by the cutting off of supplies which they themselves have been accustomed to obtain from Germany.

"Fortunately, the war has not yet closed all the avenues by which Germany can send out its product to the world. Through Holland, a neutral nation, shipments from Germany can reach tide-water and be distributed by neutral vessels."

Thomas A. Edison, in *The Iron Age* (New York), tells how he gets along without one German product, and incidentally offers a bit of good advice. He writes:

"Carbolic acid is not obtainable in this country, as our tars contain scarcely any; hence we are dependent on England and Germany. I am the largest single user of carbolic acid here, and the embargo placed on shipments by England, together with the impossibility of obtaining any from Germany, has put me in a pretty tight place. However, by massing a big gang of men in three shifts, I have erected all the machinery and apparatus for making phenol synthetically from benzol, and my plant is now working, but I shall manufacture only for my own use in the production of phonograph-records. It occurs to me that there are many things we are short of in the chemical line that could be made here quickly, if some people in the trade would act—not talk."

IS THE DUMDUM A MYTH?

THAT WHEN THE KAISER and his enemies accuse each other of using "dumdum" bullets, "all are right and all are wrong," is the editorial opinion of *The Medical Record* (New York, September 19), which, in a leading article under the heading "The Dumdum Myth," asserts that there can be no doubt that the German Emperor and the Allies are all mistaken. Dumdums were not used by either army, but a legitimate substitute that is "just as bad." *The Record* triumphantly poses as a seer in this regard, for on May 2 last, so it says, it "prophesied that there would be a return to inhumanity in the next war because of the use of the spitz bullet recently introduced by Germany and adopted by several other armies, that of Great Britain and the United States among them." It goes on to say:

"This bullet is quite short, of conical shape, and tapers so gradually that the center of gravity is thrown back near the base; consequently, in spite of its great initial velocity and flat projectory, it has a tendency to turn sideways upon meeting any obstacle, altho it will go through the soft parts, making a small, clean-cut channel, and do little or no injury unless it hits a vital organ. In the article on 'Gunshot Wounds' in the fourth volume of the 'Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences' Colonel La Garde says of this bullet: 'The least resistance upsets it, and in turning at great velocity the wounds it inflicts are very much lacerated and otherwise attended with destructive effects which are not unlike the wounds inflicted by dumdum bullets. For this reason the new pointed bullet is a great disappointment to military surgeons. In experiments which we conducted two years ago we found the resistance encountered in the hip-joint, chest, and abdomen of cadavers sufficient to cause the bullet to turn, and the resulting wounds were like those of an expanding or metal-patch bullet.' Colonel Roosevelt, in his 'African Game Trails,' refers to the wounds of the pointed bullet as having a slashing effect against large game. At 280 and again at 180 yards he brought down two bulls each with one shot, the bullet making 'a terrific rending compared with the heavier ordinary-shaped bullet of the same composition.'

"In all probability these spitz-bullet wounds have been mistaken for the explosive lesions of the dumdum bullets, and the accusation of the German Emperor was therefore made in good faith, but in curious ignorance of the effects of the missiles used by his own Army. Nevertheless the dumdum or a similar bullet has been occasionally used in this war, but by civilians. East Prussia, for instance, is a game-country, and the hunters there use the dumdum type of bullet in the chase. The Russian invaders of that country have been frequently attacked by 'snipers' who used their hunting-rifles loaded with dumdums. It is possible that the civilian hunters in eastern France did the same, and so an occasional dumdum may have been found in the bodies of the German wounded, but that the armies of any of the nations now at war are using this bullet is altogether improbable. They have no occasion to use it, for the spitz bullet is almost as destructive and its employment is just as brutal."

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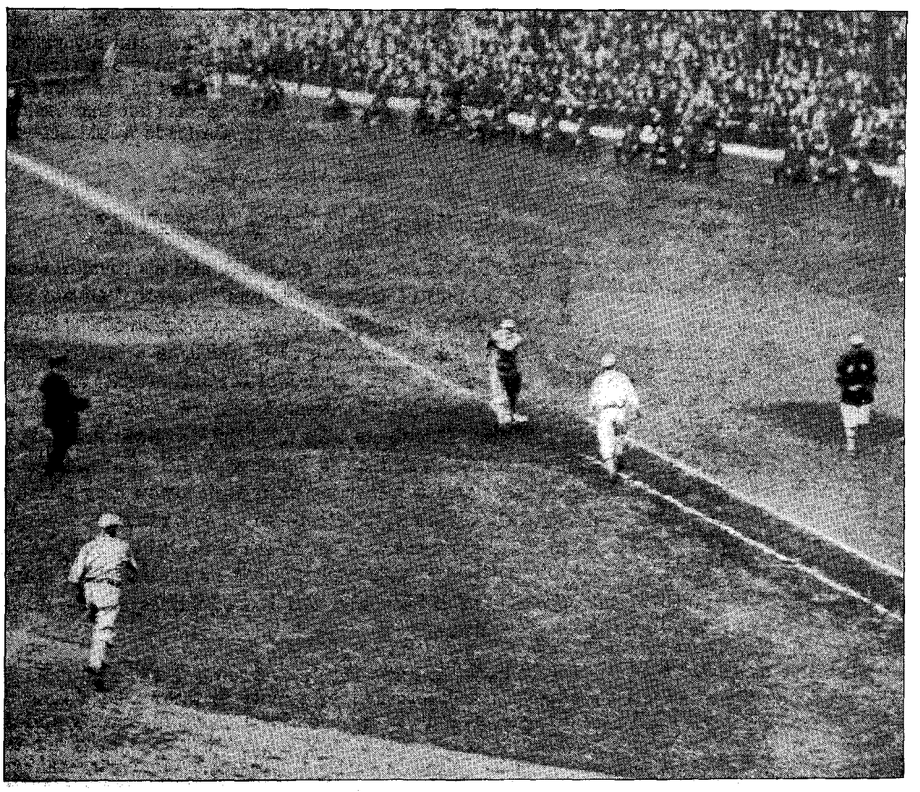
SPEED IN BASEBALL

THAT BASEBALL is a game which depends on doing things with great rapidity, on executing skilful movements in small fractions of a second, on thinking, deciding, and acting almost simultaneously, most of us know; but we have never seen the matter reduced to figures as C. H. Claudy does it in his article on "Time as a Factor in Baseball," contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, September 19). Mr. Claudy reminds us, in the first place, that the popularity of the game as a spectacle depends largely upon its uncertainty, and its uncertainty depends on the relation between distances and on the time required to make the ball travel. Stated arithmetically, this may be put as follows:



COMPARATIVE SPEEDS OF BASEBALL AND RUNNER.

"Matty" is here seen throwing the runner out at first. Despite the swift trip of the ball from bat to pitcher and thence to the first-baseman's mitt, the runner is only a few feet behind it.

"The bases are 90 feet apart. The fastest time ever made about the bases from home to home was 13⅘ seconds, and this not during a game. Fifteen seconds about the bases is fast time, or 3¾ seconds between bases with a running start for all except first base. First base has been made from the plate on a bunt and run in 3⅕ seconds, but the time is very unusual, 4 seconds flat being good time. . . . Infield grounders . . . average about the speed of a fast express-train—say 66 miles an hour, or 88 feet per second.

"The short-stop will play from 110 to 135 feet from the plate. Suppose he gets an infield grounder 125 feet from the plate. At 88 feet a second, it has taken 1.4 seconds to reach him. Allowing 1.7 seconds for the throw to first base, he has 0.9 of a second only in which to make the catch, draw his arm back, and make his throw. Yet more men are thrown out at first base on ground-balls fielded by the short-stop than ever beat the throw to the first station! The play is almost always close—so close that one of the differences between a good and a poor first-baseman is that the good one will reach far forward to get a ball, knowing that the time it takes the ball to travel the 5 feet he can reach may make the difference between 'safe' and 'out!'

"It is because of this delicate balance between time of batted ball and throw, and the ability of a man to run 90 feet, that the baseball authorities are so rigid in their requirements of the structure, size, and weight of a baseball. . . . . .

"When a man gets on first base, his next thought is of second—the station only 90 feet away, which looks so near and is so far. A good base-runner may be able to take a 'lead' of 10 feet—tho he must needs be very good indeed to do so with a clever pitcher. He may thus reduce the distance between bases to 80 feet. With a standing start any good base-runner should make this distance in 3 seconds. Starting as the pitcher begins to deliver the ball, it would seem easy enough to slide into that bag in 3 seconds time, well ahead of the ball. Yet the pitcher, who throws the ball 65 feet (60.5 to the plate and 4.5 feet more to the catcher's hands), and the catcher, who must stop it, pick it out of his glove and fire it 124 and fraction feet to second base, manage between them to handle the ball so quickly that in the majority of cases the ball is waiting for the runner when he arrives, giving the short-stop or second-baseman who caught it plenty of time to reach forward and down and touch the runner with the hand which holds the ball. If a total of 3 seconds be allowed for the two throws, and 0.3 of a second be allowed the catcher to catch, set himself and throw, then the ball travels 184.5 feet in 2.7 seconds, or at the rate of 69 feet a second. This rate must be again divided, since the pitcher's pitch is much more rapid than the catcher's throw. From 100 to 120 feet per second is average speed for a fast ball such as is thrown by Walter Johnson or Joe Wood. The catcher can get no such speed on his throw, since he must throw along a curved trajectory, which at its greatest height is 8 or 9 feet in the air. Part of his throwing force is put into making the ball climb. Fans who do not know the game sometimes speak of a catcher as throwing 'weak' because his throw fades down to the ground at second base. As a matter of fact the good catcher expects to have his ball reach second base a trifle to his right of the bag and low down. He hopes for this because the minute fraction of time between the fielder's catch at the ball and his dropping his hands to 'get' the runner may make the difference between 'safe' and 'out.' For the same reason the base-runner slides. He doesn't make quite as fast time sliding as he would running. But he is under the necessity of stopping quickly and 'on the bag,' and of keeping his anatomy as far away from the fielder as he can. Sliding makes him certain of a quick and sudden stop, and also makes it necessary for the fielder to drop his hands (which takes time) to touch him. Hence the catcher saves this extra fraction of time with a low throw."

So much for throwing; now for batting. Why may a fast pitch be batted further than a slow one? Because the speed of the batted ball is due partly to its own rebound from the bat and partly to the bat's velocity. The longest hits are thus made from fast pitching. Of course, fast pitching is hard to hit, because that element of time enters again. The batter, hitting at an unexpected "fast one," will make a foul (if he hits it at all) more often than anything else. Mr. Claudy goes on:

"The best 'arms' in the business can throw a ball farther than the most powerful batter can bat a ball tossed—not pitched—in the air. The record throw is 426 feet 9½ inches, made by Sheldon Lejeune in 1910. The record batted ball (not made in a

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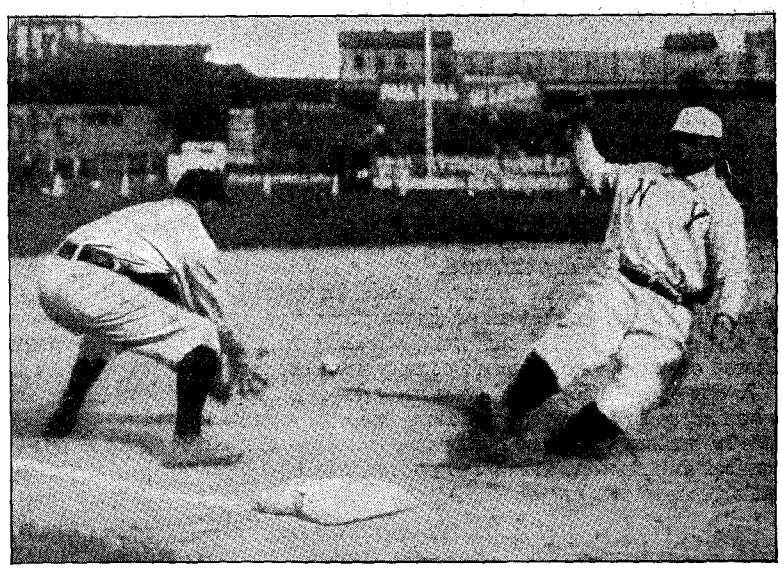
game or from a pitched ball, but from a ball tossed in the air by a 'fungo' batter) is 419 feet ½ inch, made by Edward Walsh in 1911. There is no record of the length of the longest fly batted from pitching, for an excellent reason. A small boy outside the fence always makes off with the ball before an over-fence home-run drive can be measured! It is probably well over 500 feet.

"At the rate of 120 feet a second it takes one-half a second for the ball to get from the pitcher's hand to the batter at the plate. It is the fact that this time is so small which accounts for much of the pitcher's power over the batter. Half the time a pitcher 'fools' a batter it is not because the latter didn't see the curve of the ball or note that the ball was a 'floater' (one pitched slowly), but because there wasn't time for his 'nervous reaction' to work between his recognition of the fact and the instant he must act on his knowledge. . . . The mind has been made up. The brain has telegraphed its instructions. Spite of his will, the bat swings—and after it has passed over the plate the ball passes lazily by the batter into the catcher's mitt."



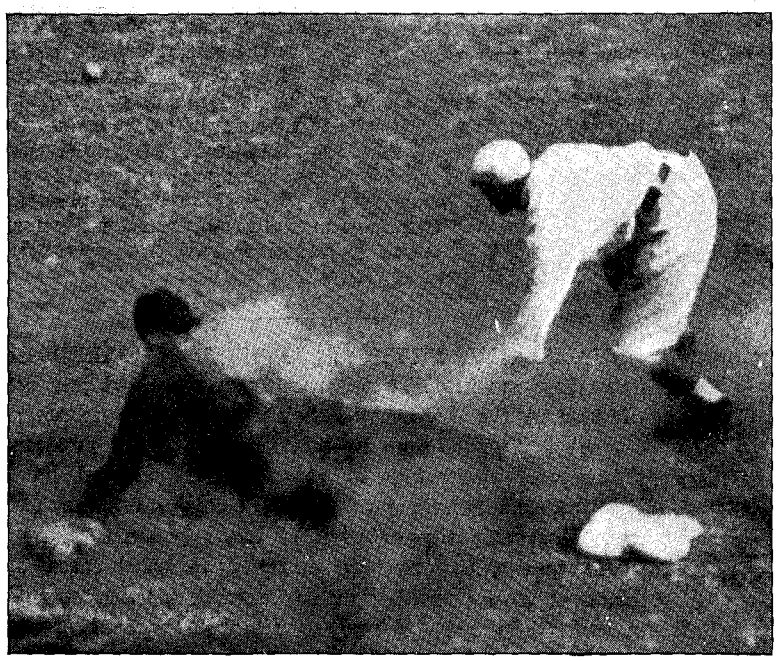
A CLOSE DECISION.

Because the ball comes low, the baseman is able to save the fraction of a second required to carry down a high ball and touch the runner.

THE SANITARY DINING-CAR

ALL LOVERS OF MARK TWAIN will remember that, after perusing statistical evidence that many more persons die in their beds than perish in railway accidents, the genial humorist registered a resolve to "avoid those deadly beds," and to live thereafter on the rail. An additional reason for adopting this clever method of prolonging life may be found in the assurance of Dr. M. Clayton Thrush, of Philadelphia, that a railway dining-car is the most sanitary public place in which to take one's meals. Says Dr. Thrush, in his paper on "The Importance of Proper Sanitary Measures in the Preparation of Foodstuffs," printed in *The Medical Summary* (Philadelphia, October):

"How many private homes ever subject the persons who cook the food, or the persons who bring it to the table, to a medical examination? Such precaution is very rare indeed. It is almost as rare in the hotels and public eating-places; and it is rare even in the best of clubs. But some of our railroads, and I am pleased to report that the number is rapidly increasing since my report one year ago, compel every person employed in their dining-car service to undergo an examination every thirty days. No person with any trace of any communicable disease can hold a position in their dining-cars. Here is a very important thing for the preservation of human health, which the 'soulless' corporation managed by all sorts of interlocking directors does infinitely better for us than we do for ourselves. If you want a really safe place to eat, ride in a dining-car—safe as to sanitation and safe from accident. I notice, for example, that in carrying 110,000,000 passengers last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad did not kill one. A grown-up is far freer from danger in such a train than is a baby in its carriage. The class of people who handle and prepare the foodstuffs are frequently infected with transmissible diseases."



A SAFE THREE-BAGGER.

The runner is aided by the necessarily high throw in from the field, giving him ample time to slide in to the bag while the baseman reaches for the ball.

Apparently, however, sanitary conditions on railway-cars other than the diner are not always so satisfactory. Says the doctor:

"Every one who has traveled even to a minor degree has witnessed the uncleanly and often filthy manner in which the drinking-water receptacles on passenger-coaches are filled with ice and water. This work is usually performed by the cheapest ignorant laborer, who handles the ice with dirty and unwashed hands, often reeking with coal dirt and 'smear' from off the sides of the cars, which he grasps in order to raise himself to the top; and sometimes his hands are contaminated with disease, which is particularly common among this class of employees. These same conditions often apply in filling the water-coolers of passenger-stations.

"May we not reasonably ask: Of what value is the individual drinking-cup in protecting the public, when the water is already polluted with poisonous material? Or of what use are our efforts to procure pure foods if they are already partly decomposed from improper storage, on the one hand, or tainted by unclean hands in preparing them for the table?"

Dr. Thrush suggests that the following sanitary regulations should be enacted into suitable laws by the legislatures of the various States, and that each State should provide proper officials to enforce them rigidly:

"1. State control of every public eating-place within its jurisdiction. Each place to be inspected, licensed, and controlled as outlined above, said inspection to be repeated at reasonable intervals, and to include the 'personnel' of the help, the quality, and methods of storing, cooking, and serving of the foodstuffs, the cleaning of the dishes and

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vessels, the drinking-water, and finally the sanitary arrangements of the kitchens and dining-rooms.

"2. Employment bureaus should require a health certificate of all applicants for positions where they handle or serve foodstuffs.

"3. State legislation for the proper maintenance and regulation of all cold-storage plants, with a time limit on each article of food.

"4. The methods of handling, storing, and displaying foodstuffs for sale should all be governed by proper sanitary regulations.

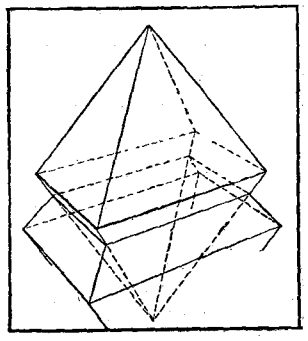
"5. The cleanliness that should be observed in handling all utensils, vessels, dishes, table linens and towels, also the compulsory use of individual drinking-cups in all public places, and the proper observance of sanitary regulations in the construction, ventilation, and plumbing arrangements of all kitchens and dining-rooms for public use should all be controlled by suitable laws, which should be rigidly enforced.

"6. Properly qualified persons should be furnished in sufficient numbers to see that all of the above regulations are properly observed and carried out; and fines and penalties should be imposed on those who refuse to comply with the same.

"7. State regulation of all streams and water supplies within its border, so as to prevent pollution and contamination; and a State laboratory should be maintained for the bacteriologic and chemical examination at reasonable intervals of all the important sources of drinking-water."

THE LIFE OF METALS

A METAL IS NOT the smooth, regular thing that a polished surface of it seems to the naked eye. The microscope shows that it has structure which may change as outside conditions alter; and with these changes the properties of the metal also become different. It is owing to these properties that the tempering of steel and many other changes in this and other metals are possible. The changes are not always useful ones—sometimes, as in the case of the "disease" of tin, about which so much has been written, they render a metal industrially useless. Under a heading similar to the above, Félix Robin writes in *La Nature* (Paris, August 1) on the various properties of metals that are due to alterations in their microscopic structure. The structure, he tells us, is caused by the arrangement of crystals, and its progressive changes are not unlike those that accompany vital phenomena in living organisms. The crystal, like the living cell, even takes its origin from a "germ." Says Mr. Robin:



A GROWING CRYSTAL.

Eight-sided elementary crystals "engaged" and growing into a pyramidal form.

"At the moment of solidification there arise in a molten metal crystalline germs around which takes place the progressive formation of solid crystals. How crystals grow is unknown to us, but perhaps there is some correlation with the unequal movements of liquid particles moving in currents. It has been proved that in an ingot that is solidifying, crystallites—crystals in formation, or skeleton crystals—appear everywhere, developing simultaneously in all directions, in the cubic or some other related system. The opacity of metals prevents their complete crystallographic study, but it has been seen that the elements are generally regular eight-sided formations, imbedded or engaged one in another to form regular pyramids with square bases. The appearance is the same with most metals, altho certain ones, such as bismuth, form pseudocubic crystals.

"At the end of the solidification the crystals meet, their development ceases at the points of contact and continues laterally into the spaces that are still liquid, until there are no longer any such. The result is a final structure of the metal—a 'figure of agglomeration' of crystalline elements arrested irregularly in their development and called by some writers 'grains.' Their joints are toothed in the fashion of bony structures.

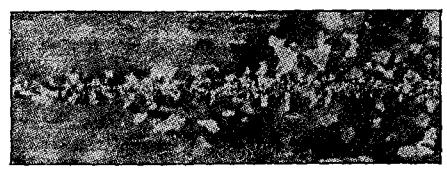
GRAINS OF METAL IN CONFLICT.

Here grains which have been deformed by tempering are encroaching upon the normal grains.

"When a section is polished and treated with acid, the surface presents the appearance of blotches of different colors with irregular boundaries; these are the grains, whose crystalline structure often forms very beautiful branching figures.

"If there is no tension in the metal thus formed, the structure does not vary when heat is applied below the melting-point.

"Grains of metal are deformed under the action of exterior forces. Like crystals they seem to 'react' by arranging themselves in parallel bands; so arranged they may slide on their neighbors. When the deformation or pressure is sufficient, the metal . . . becomes hard and brittle . . . and probably the crystalline structure is more or less fully destroyed. The metal is then unstable, tho it returns to a stable condition in time. The return (tempering) is the more rapid as the mobility of the elements is greater and consequently as the temperature is higher. It is as if the solid metal were a liquid of very high viscosity. As the metal returns to stability, crystalline germs arise and grow . . . at each other's expense. This structure is that of most metal objects; obtained by deformation and tempering, it gives strength and malleability. We may compare it to the agglomeration of soap-bubbles—to a mass of foam with permeable membranes. . . . . .



HOW BENDING AFFECTS THE GRAINS.

This plate has been bent and rebent, then heated slightly at the left, and to a high temperature at the right end.

"When iron is heated above 900 degrees it assumes another physical state, and its structure is entirely modified. There appears a new network of grains, keeping only occasionally the old contours. This property is utilized to regenerate this metal; the structure of large, fragile grains, obtained by shaping it, is replaced by a very fine, tenacious fiber.

"The cellular structure of metals is thus subject to continual, more or less rapid modifications, taking place when they are heated, or even in the cold state. The study of these phenomena is the more worthy of interest in that it may result in conclusions of indisputable interest to practical industry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FATIGUE COMPARED—Some interesting and fruitful observations were presented just before the war to the Academy of Science in Paris concerning the effects of physical and mental fatigue on the pressure of the blood. According to experiments conducted by Mr. Lahy on such exertions as that of a soldier on march there is no observable augmentation of blood-pressure. Very different results, however, are observed in other cases, such, for example, as that of typists, who, while exerting very slight muscular effort, are obliged to practise sustained attention, exercise the memory constantly, and make motions which, tho slight, must be skilfully adapted to certain ends and therefore require judgment. In other words, those labors in which watchful attention is continuously directed toward the same object have the greatest tendency to increase the pressure of the blood. Such regularity of increased pressure must have some effect on the health, and this fact should be considered, says the *Revue Scientifique*, in fixing the duration of hours of work. —*Translated and abstracted for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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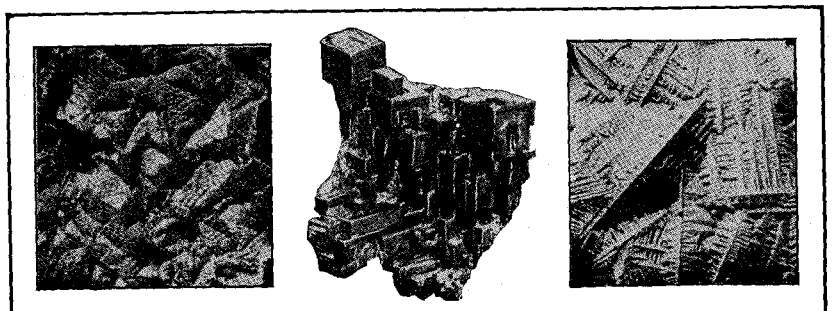
A SENSIBLE GEOMETRY-TEACHER

MOST PERSONS, if asked the reason for studying elementary geometry, would answer, "to develop the reasoning powers." But if requested to explain just how the powers of reasoning are developed by some of the current methods of teaching, they would be puzzled for a reply. It would seem that many pupils have never connected their lessons in geometry with reasoning of any kind. A collection of students in the Buffalo Central High School who had often failed in geometry were turned over to Miss Sara C. Walsh recently, and she succeeded in putting 82 per cent. of them through the Regents' examination. How she did it she tells in an article contributed to *The Mathematics Teacher* (New York), which will be profitable reading for teachers and interesting, as well as instructive, to the laity. Says Miss Walsh:



HOW THE CRYSTALS APPEAR WHEN THEY HAVE UNITED AND FORMED SOLID METAL.

"None of these pupils was mentally deficient, as was shown by exceptional work in other lines. Such remarks as these reached me at the first regular session of the class: 'I'll never get it.' 'What's the good of it, anyhow?' 'I hate the stuff.' 'I'd like to get together all the geometry-books in the school and watch them burn.'

"I made a few remarks somewhat as follows: 'At my own request, this class was given to me because I am convinced that any one can pass geometry who can do as creditable work in other lines as some of you can. There are in this class, to my knowledge, two excellent musicians and two with oratorical ability, and these four people claim that they can not do geometry. Perhaps it is great success in one line that discourages us at mediocre success in another. Should we give up because things are difficult? I think the reasons for a large share of failure in geometry are (1) that pupils do not try; (2) that a misconception creeps in or something is swallowed wholesale because the book says so or the teacher says so. You must work with me or I shall become discouraged, and that would be the worst thing that could happen to you. I know that some of you are discouraged, but this is an opportunity freely to discuss anything you want, without the feeling that some superior fellow student will glance condescendingly at you. You are all in the same boat. Will it move onward or sink?'"

One of the first exercises Miss Walsh gave the class was to prove something that was not so. It was three days before they "caught on," but in these three days they had learned a valuable lesson. They had apparently been trained, not to ascertain the truth, but to find some reason or other for something that had been assigned to them.

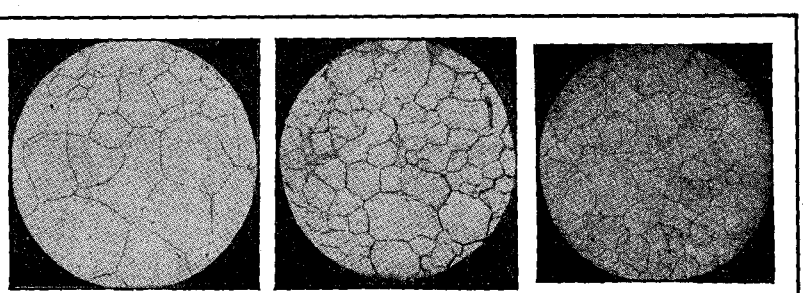
"No one gave me the correct answer. One by one they seemed to come to the conclusion that there was no need of assigning no reason or giving a reason which did not agree with the facts granted. These triangles had to be proved congruent, and evidently the end justified any means. . . . . .

"One day, I asked why a certain construction line was used. One little girl volunteered this information: 'That comes next.' I repeated the question, thinking she had misunderstood. She answered, 'I don't know.' 'All right, then continue the proof.' She continued, giving a proof that sounded perfect, tho she did not see what the construction line had to do with it. This and similar experiences showed me that often by happy chance or careful memorizing, but not because they belonged there, statement and authority were put side by side. . . . . .

"Sometimes I wrote on the board eight to ten or even twenty theorems and had them arranged in order, not by memory but according to the nature of their proof. From this they saw how the theorems were linked. . . . One of the most difficult things I have ever faced was to help these people to solve originals not depending on congruent triangles. Unless I helped, they decided they couldn't do them. If I did help, they memorized what I said.

"Many could not keep the goal in mind or would write a proof that was true so far as the hypothesis was concerned but did not fit the conclusion. I suggested working on rough paper as follows: Make two columns. Label first, 'What I know.' Label the second, "What I want to know.' Under the first were put the granted and all the conclusions that naturally came from it. Under the second were put the statement to be proved and the possible ways of solving it, that is, all theorems that end with statement to be proved—the second last steps, so to speak. . . . . .

"There was in this class a youth who had been taking geometry for five years. He could play the piano, play football, and make a good speech. He did well in English, but the boys used to rail him about his extreme fondness for geometry. At the beginning of the term he came to me and said he believed he had never really worked in geometry, but he was determined to get the examination this time. 'Now, how do you do this original?' he asked me. I had warned the class to be definite in their questions to know what was granted and what to be proved and write the proof as far as they could. So I said, 'What do you know?' With restrained wrath he exclaimed, 'If I knew I wouldn't have to ask.' His idea of help was for me to say the whole proof off. At first he would say a line equaled a line 'because I can see they are equal.' He used to answer at random. Sometimes I asked him how much he would risk on the truth of his statements. Gradually he raised his estimate of the truth of his statements. My chief conversation with him used to consist of these questions, 'What do you know? What do you want to know? Have you used everything granted?'



THE GROWTH OF METAL "GRAINS."

1 and 2 show two stages of growth; 3 illustrates the effect of heating and cooling. One network of cells is superimposed upon a former one.

"The morning of the examination I saw him in the hall. 'Well, what did you think of the examination?' I asked. He replied, 'I kept saying to myself, What do I know? What do I want to know? until I was afraid I would find myself shouting it aloud. Another thing, I would stake my life that I got it this time.' He received the highest mark in this class, 91. I sent him a card with his mark and my signature, and within the next two days I saw him several times show that card to some one. They had to be shown.

"Eighty-two per cent. of the class passed the Regents' examination and seemed pleased to have mastered at last that very difficult subject."

hesitation in this class. The guesses became wilder. We tried the same exercise three days before some one, in disgust, said he didn't think it could be done. This was the case. The hypothesis was not complete. I didn't tell them that, but made them figure out why it couldn't be solved. If they wanted an angle equal to a certain angle, they said they were equal; either

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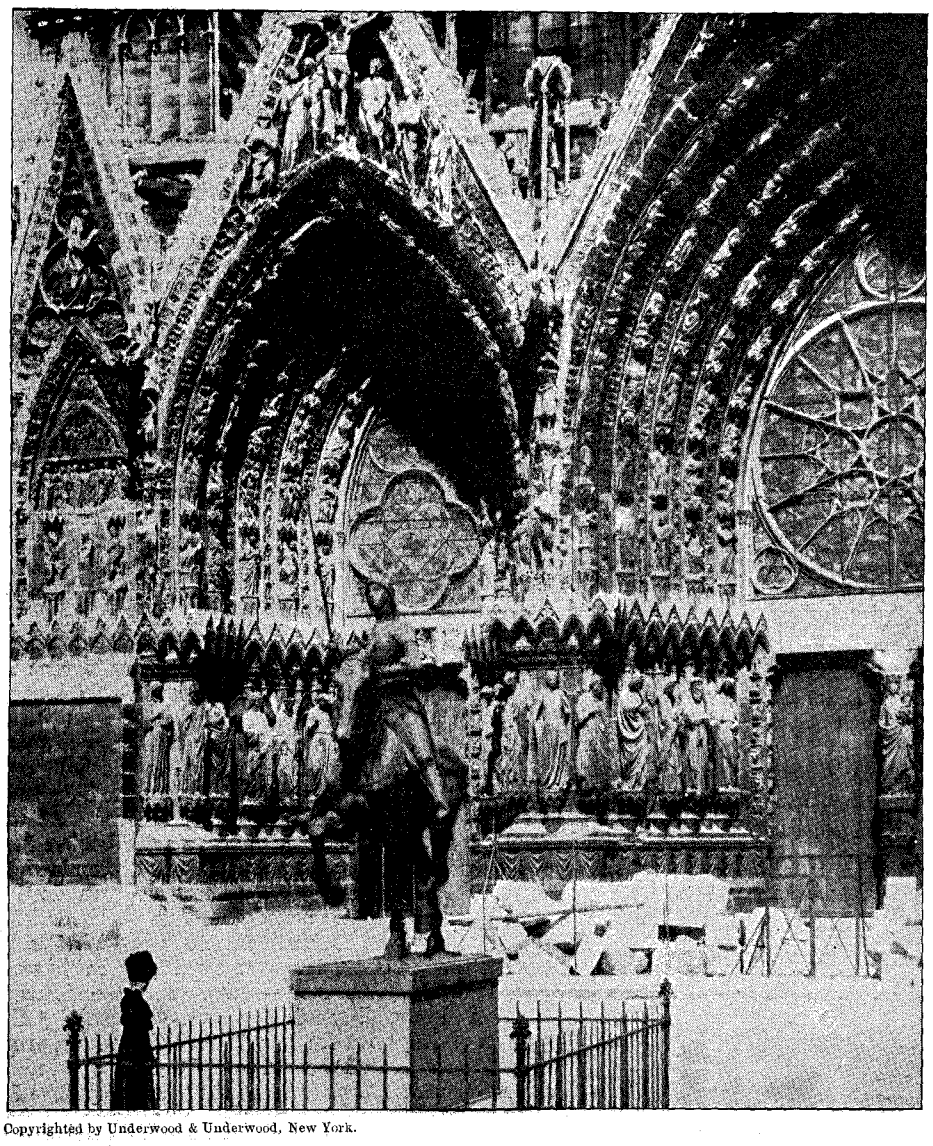
LETTERS - AND - ART

REIMS'S DEPARTED GLORY

THE GLORY of Reims has departed. Of that truth even later and more considered reports seem to bear evidence. The walls and towers of the great church were left standing after the first assaults, but word of later bombardments seems to put even them in jeopardy. It was the marvelous ornament of sculptured stone that formed their glory, and this has been racked and torn. A few of the artistic treasures of the building were saved from the fire of the roof and other woodwork. One observer speaks as tho a miracle were wrought to save the priceless Gobelin tapestries that remained uninjured while molten lead fell all around them from the burning roof. The carillon of bells that were famous the world over are a mass of shapeless metal. Among us none know better than our architects what the world is being bereft of by the destruction of her monuments. Their protests are like the cries of people suffering physical pain. In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Donn Barber, one of the leaders in this profession, writes this:



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WHERE THE KINGS OF FRANCE WERE CROWNED.

A French art commission reports that all the roofs of the cathedral have been burned, the stained-glass windows riddled and to a great extent broken. The sculptured decoration and statuary are irreparably destroyed, but the statue of Joan of Arc, in front of the cathedral, is unhurt.

"I can add but little to what has already been said on the subject of the destruction reported at Reims. We probably have not heard the whole story as yet, but it is greatly to be hoped that this great cathedral has not suffered beyond the power of ultimate restoration. Restoration, of course, can never bring back the lost atmosphere, mellowed beauty, and color of this marvelous building. It can at least, however, preserve its forms and design to posterity. That any damage whatever should have been done this gorgeous monument is sickening and unbelievable, and the storm of protest that its mutilation has called forth was naturally to be expected. It is to be hoped that these expressions of popular disgust, however, may be the means in some way of sparing the other valuable monuments of antiquity which have come down to us as a part of the common heritage of the human race. . . . . .

"Of all the artistic achievements of the French people, their Gothic cathedrals probably stand out as the loveliest of their work and influences. Reims is one of architecture's choicest flowers. It is a priceless masterpiece which has seemed to crystallize some of the Godlike attributes of man. It was wrought in a noble and inspired art and enshrined glorious memories. To feel that its calm, sacred mission has been violated outrages our sensibilities. Nowadays architecture seems to be outside the precincts of culture. It is surprizing how little educated people know or seem to care about architecture. Moreover, their ignorance and apathy seem to be naked and unashamed. Perhaps this late experience will have the effect of interesting the world at large more in the knowledge and love of architecture and in some realization of its inestimable value to all mankind.

"Architecture has been described very logically as the printing-press of all ages. Its great monuments that have come down to us through the ages are sacred trusts. We should so understand them and glory in their preservation. The righteous indignation of the artist at a time like this is perfectly normal. May this indignation, tempered with justice and sanity and calmly exprest, win friends for the cause of art, and thereby naturally make for its better protection and understanding."

Robert Tappan, another of America's well-known architects, speaks through the columns of the New York *Evening Post:*

"What a commentary it is upon the times we have come upon! Do you suppose any soldiers of any nation which had Christianity deep in their hearts could have done this thing? Not at all. Whether professedly or not, it was the deed of a gang of atheists. . . . . .

"Reims Cathedral may be rebuilt stone for stone as a replica

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of what it once was, but it will never be the cathedral of old, with its mellowness of the ages, its glowing tone of time. The day in which it was built, as well as the spirit, is gone. The great charm of the Reims Cathedral, as in those at Paris, Notre Dame, at Chartres, was the mystery of it, the impression of beauty it gave that was not to be explained. You can't reduce Gothic art to rules. That is why it is not taught in schools. The essence of the Gothic ideal is spirit, good taste; you can't really put it into words. Only within the last generation have we come to realize that Gothic art is not something low and barbaric. Perhaps the Germans still so regard it. Does the fact that Germany has no really notable examples of Gothic architecture explain the recent outrage of her soldiers?"

Germany has pleaded the excuse of military necessity. The French are said to have used the towers as observation-points to assist in training their guns. The charge will have to be settled by investigation, for it is just as strongly denied by the opposing side. Berlin promises an official investigation, and the Frankfurter *Zeitung* adds a promise that perhaps some will find solacing:

"War which destroys also opens a way to new creators. At all times mankind has regained courage to create new works stronger and more beautiful than those which had been destroyed.

"If the German armies in their victorious advance have had to hunt the enemy, not only from the fortresses but also from the ancient and sacred seats of civilization, we have at least the consolation that a victory bought so dearly will eventually produce greater and more beautiful works than medieval churches towering to the sky."

THE WAR OF THE PENS

THE MAN IN THE STREET may in this crisis refute the idea that the pen is mightier than the sword. At least, as the San Francisco *Chronicle* is his spokesman, he shows a poor opinion of the man of letters as a fighter off the firing-line. This journal wonders "what more do these authors know of the rights and wrongs of such an international conflict as this than the rank and file of citizens able to read and think for themselves?" The question is launched against the British authors who gave to the press a conjoint statement of their views, and thereby, thinks *The Chronicle*, showed that "there is no form of reasoning more fallacious than that which is known as argument by means of great names." Nevertheless, this sort of argument proceeds, and calls authors, college professors, poets, theologians, even artists and architects, into the ranks of the pen-warriors. One shibboleth has been launched from the field of the Allies, and that is "barbarian." Nothing could be a greater surprize to the Germans than this, and Gerhart Hauptmann, the playwright, retorts: "The shallow Parisian feuilletonist Bergson may call us barbarians as much as he pleases," and "the great poet and deluded Gallomaniac Maeterlinck may impose upon us similar nice titles after having called us the 'conscience of Europe'; the world knows that we are an old civilized nation." Hauptmann's defense of his native country appears in several New York papers, and states this:

"Nowhere is the idea of cosmopolitanism more deeply rooted than with us. Look at our literature of translations and name me a nation which is trying just as hard as we to render justice to the spirit and the originality of other nations so as thoroughly to understand their soul. Did not Maeterlinck win most of his glory and his money with us? For a parlor philosophaster like Bergson, of course, there is no room in the country of Kant and Schopenhauer.

"I say it frankly. We have and we had no hatred against France; we have idolized the plastic art, sculpture, pictorial art, and the literature of that country. For the world-wide recognition of Rodin the way was paved in Germany. We admire Anatole France. Maupassant, Flaubert, and Balzac are read in Germany like German authors. We feel a deep affection for the national life of southern France. Enthusiastic admirers of Mistral can be found even in small German cities, among the poorer population.

"It is to be greatly regretted that Germany and France could not be political friends. They should have been, since they are the administrators of the continental productions of the mind and since they are the two great thoroughly cultured European master nations. Fate, however, wanted it different. In the year 1870 the German tribes through fighting obtained for themselves the German unity and the German Empire. These achievements guaranteed to our nation an epoch of peace for more than forty years, a time of budding, of growing, of strengthening, of thriving, of fruit-bearing unparalleled.

"Out of a population becoming more and more numerous there arose more and more numerous individualities. Individual

"I'M DOING MY WORST—THIS MAY BE MY LAST APPEARANCE."

—Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

energy and general elasticity created the great achievements of our industry, of our commerce, and of our transportation systems. I do not believe that an American, English, French, or Italian traveler ever believed himself among barbarians while visiting German families, German cities, German hotels, German ships, German concerts, German theaters, Bayreuth, German libraries, or German museums. We have traveled in other countries and we have always welcomed any stranger."

The great German dramatist reasserts the pacifist nature of Emperor William, and declares that war was forced upon Germany as a measure of defense. "Who was it that did conspire to bring about this war?" he asks. "Who even whistled for the Mongolian, for the Jap, that he should come to bite viciously and cowardly at Europe's heels?"

"It is with great pain and bitterness that I pronounce the word 'England.' I belong to those barbarians upon whom the English University of Oxford bestowed the degrees of doctor *honoris causa*. I have friends in England who with one foot are standing on the intellectual soil of Germany. Haldane, former English Minister of War, and with him numerous Englishmen, undertook regular pilgrimages to the small barbarian city of Weimar, where the barbarians Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, and others have exerted themselves for the humanity of the whole world.

"We have a German poet whose dramas have become national property as the dramas of no other German poet. His name is

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William Shakespeare, the same Shakespeare who is England's prince of poets. The mother of our Emperor was an Englishwoman, the wife of the King of England a German. And yet this congenerical and congenial nation has sent the declaration of war into our house. Why? Heaven only may know.

"But this much is certain—the sanguifluous world-concert now raging on the European continent has an English diplomat as impresario and conductor. The question is whether the finale of this horrible music still will see the same conductor. 'My cousin, thou didst not mean well, neither with thyself nor with us, when thy tools threw murder and arson into our huts.' While I am writing these words the day of the solar eclipse has passed. The German Army has defeated between Metz and the Vosges eight French army corps and driven them to flight. Every German in his native country feels it had to come this way. Our jealous enemies forged an iron ring around our breast and we knew our breast had to expand, that it had to split asunder this ring, or else we had to cease breathing. But Germany will not cease to breathe, and so it came to pass that the iron ring was forced apart."

The reverse of the shield appears in an article by a brilliant English writer. Mr. Chesterton declares in *Everybody's* (October) that the word "barbarian" is the key to the situation, tho explaining that "the Prussians themselves can not form a notion of what we mean when we call them barbarians." And that "is precisely because they are barbarians," he adds with his peculiar insouciance—

"They are perfectly and even pathetically sincere when they say they are the People of Culture; and even when they practically deny that there is any culture at all in the land of Turgenef and the land of Chopin. And the Prussians really are cultured in the sense that they read a great many books. But the spirit of civilization is not to be found in books.

"Nor is barbarism a mere term of abuse for what people call 'militarism.' Many of the most genuinely civilized states the world has known have been and are very military. Napoleon was no more a barbarian than Raffael or Alfieri: he was a great and subtle Italian artist. The spirit of civilization does not lie in the absence of war: otherwise the vanguard of civilization would consist almost entirely of Eskimos.

"Nor does barbarism mean anything so external even as real brutality and cruelty. Some of the most polished and enlightened societies in history, Athens or Paris, have exacted appalling vengeance beyond the dreams of a Red Indian. No; the essence of barbarism is spiritual. It could easily coexist with universal knowledge or everlasting peace; but it can not be long regnant; because every man who has the soul of civilization feels it to be inferior even while it is supreme."

Mr. Chesterton avers that "the psychology of the barbarian is this: that, like the lower animals, he does not understand reciprocity."

"He has not that little mirror in the mind in which we see the mind of the other man. If I scatter crumbs for the birds in winter, that will not prevent the birds from eating my fruit in summer; because birds, like Prussians, are barbarians. If I leave the bee his honey, he may still leave me his sting. And he has not broken any contract, because bees, like Prussians, are barbarians.

"Now this fundamental unreason and inequality, as of men ruled by beasts, can be tested by taking any civilized institution in Prussia (and Prussia has nearly all civilized institutions) and noting that in each case Prussia has added this strange one-eyed and one-sided character. For instance, the duel is often called a relic of barbarism; but the duel, tho it may be bad, is certainly not barbaric. It exists in Prussia; but it also exists in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria—in short, the duel exists almost everywhere where high civilization exists. But then the duel, right or wrong, is reciprocal.

"What does specially exist in Prussia, and does not exist anywhere in the world except in Prussia, is the idea of an officer really thinking himself a fine fellow, not only because he wears a sword when other people don't, but even when he draws the sword on people who haven't got any. Prussian officers really talk with a monstrous solemnity about honor and vindication in connection with an armed man attempting to murder a shopkeeper. I may thrust with my rapier; you must not thrust with your rapier; that is the soul of the barbarian. He is in the true sense half-witted: he can see only half of every question that is presented to him. He can not turn his imaginative telescope round and look through the other end of it, even for a joke: the barbarian is incapable of jokes.

"Now if we examine each of Prussia's claims, even her legitimate claims, we shall find that they all exhibit this one-eyed philosophy. Thus, it is quite true that North Germany has a *kultur*, a scheme of arts and sciences. France and Italy have constantly praised it; England and America have rather overpraised it. But it does not praise anything but itself. It claims to be at once German culture and also universal culture: it would substitute German not only for Polish but for Latin and for Esperanto.

> Little Turk or Japanee,
> Don't you wish that you were me?

is as far as its imagination can get in 'world-politics.' . . . . .

"This is the real difference at the depths of this business: Russia makes war for a dogma or France for a theory; but the enormous and unlimited ambition of Prussia is merely a limitation of the mind."

ROLLAND TO HAUPTMANN

THE FRENCHMAN, Romaine Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe," who has always labored to promote understanding between France and Germany, addresses this open letter to Gerhart Hauptmann in the *Journal de Genève*. He writes "expecting an answer . . . an answer that would be an act." "The opinion of Europe," he declares, "awaits it as I do. . . . At such a time silence itself is an act." He says:

"I am not, Gerhart Hauptmann, one of those Frenchmen who regard Germany as a barbarous nation. I know the intellectual and moral greatness of your mighty race. I know all that I owe to the thinkers of old Germany; and even now, at this hour, I recall the example and the words of our Goethe—for he belongs to the whole of humanity—repudiating all national hatreds and preserving the calmness of his soul on those heights 'where one feels the happiness and the misfortunes of other peoples as one's own.' I myself have labored all my life to bring together the minds of our two nations; and the atrocities of this impious war in which, to the ruin of European civilization, they are involved, will never lead me to soil my spirit with hatred.

"Whatever pain, then, your Germany may give me, whatever reasons I may have to stigmatize as criminal German policy and the means that it employs, I do not attach responsibility for it to the people which is burdened by it and is used as its blind instrument. It is not that I regard, as you do, war as a predestined thing. A Frenchman does not believe in fatality. Fatality is the excuse of will-less souls. War springs from the weakness and stupidity of nations. One can not feel resentment against them for it; one can only pity them. I do not reproach you with our miseries; for yours will be no less. If France is ruined, Germany will be ruined too. I did not even raise my voice when I saw your armies violating the neutrality of noble Belgium. This flagrant breach of honor, which incurs the contempt of every upright conscience, is quite in the political tradition of your Prussian kings; it did not surprize me.

"But when it comes to the fury with which you are treating that high-spirited nation whose only crime has been to defend its independence and the cause of justice to the last ditch, as you Germans yourselves did in 1813 . . . why this is too much! The world is revolted by it. Keep these savageries for us Frenchmen, your true enemies! But to wreak them against these victims, against this small, unhappy, innocent Belgian people! . . . How shameful is this!

"And not content to fling yourselves on living Belgium, you wage war on the dead, on the glories of past ages. You bombard Malines, you burn Rubens, and Louvain is now no more than a heap of ashes—Louvain with its treasures of art and of science, the sacred town! What are you, then, Hauptmann, and by what name do you want us to call you since you repudiate the title of barbarians? Are you the grandsons of Goethe or of Attila? Are you making war on armies or on the human spirit? Kill men if you like, but respect masterpieces! These are the mere heritage of the human race. You, like all the rest of us, have your obligations there; in flinging them aside you show yourselves unworthy of our great inheritance, unworthy to take your place in that little European army which is civilization's guard of honor.

"I do not address this to the opinion of the rest of the world. I address it to you yourself, Hauptmann. In the name of our

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Europe, of which you have hitherto been one of the most illustrious champions, in the name of that civilization for which the greatest of men have striven all down the ages, in the name of the very honor of your Germanic race, Gerhart Hauptmann, I abjure you, I challenge you, you and the intellectuals of Germany, among whom I reckon so many friends, to protest with the last ounce of your energy against this crime which is recoiling upon you."

WAR'S END TO THE OLD ESTHETIC ERA

IT IS REPORTED in the newspapers that ladies in the fashionable world of New York are organizing to establish America as the arbiter of women's fashions. The French scepter is laid down, and even French dressmakers are at the front. Paul Poiret, whose name has figured as the latest leader in modes, now spends his time between his artillery post at Belfort and his Paris shop, which now makes only army uniforms. These changes are prophetic of a long future, according to Mr. Francis Grierson, a well-known writer described by Arnold Bennett as "the most enigmatical personality of our times." Whatever the outcome of the present war, it "will touch the social bed-rock of Europe," Mr. Grierson asserts. It marks the end of an old and the beginning of a new era, as sharply defined as the passing from one room to another—and closing the door. In France the change will penetrate to the core of society and "will turn things inside out; politics, society, literature, art, music, science, religion, socialism." In the New York *Sun* we find this interesting prevision:

Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

FRANCIS GRIERSON,

Who declares that the Paris and the France that we know will seem like something that has been folded up and put away.

"Society will be moved to its foundations—first, by the number of its leaders who will fall in battle; second, by the redistribution of private fortunes consequent on so many deaths; third, by the long period of mourning to follow. Nothing will remain as it was. Parisian social life will change as by magic. The great families of rank will abandon Paris and take refuge in their chateaux, and the leading mansions of the capital will be barred to fashion and gaiety for years to come. In the highest circles only relatives will receive relatives.

"Only those who know the inner life of France can imagine what the conditions will be. Only those who know the country life of France will be able to grasp the full meaning of the present ordeals. No one from the highest to the lowest will escape the consequences of a war that will pierce to the center every section, every group, every family. All the young men are gone from the homes. Dukes and princes are fighting side by side with farmers. You could not distinguish poets from waiters, artists from artizans, musicians from mechanics, boulevardiers from school teachers.

"On the field of slaughter sheep and goats are all one. Imagination boggles at the reality. All attempts to depict the psychological state of the combatants fall short of the inexorable facts. We have to begin at the beginning in order to get a faint notion of what such a war means to the French and the Germans. Against the old Latin culture of 2,000 years are hurled all the forces of a younger, more strenuous people who roll on as a vast human machine, and the two forces clash as two opposing worlds. Beside this ordeal the war of 1870 appears like a schoolboys' game of football."

Strike a deadly blow at society, says this writer, and you strike art, literature, music, everything. Literature, he thinks, "will instantly receive a new pessimistic impulse which will make utopian theories and old academical maxims appear like so many Mother Goose stories." We read further:

"Books that were found pleasant and nonchalantly optimistic will now, under the final ordeal, appear to French readers without meaning and without savor. The whole outlook will be changed.

"The Paris and the France that we know will seem like something that has been folded up and put away. If the Germans should storm Paris it will be like the passing of a historical dream. Many of the most promising writers, artists, composers, philosophers, scientists will never return from the field of carnage. A new order of ideas will spring up. Freak art and freak music will die out for want of fresh recruits.

"Paris has been the hotbed of all sorts of eccentric isms in the name of art, and the war will render them unfashionable. It will kill what I have called 'blue china poetry.' Of the thousands of young Frenchmen who flock to Paris every year from the provinces, seeking fame, not more than one or two ever succeed Paris is not a creator of talent, but a maelstrom in which the majority are overwhelmed.

"The war will exercise a profound influence on French philosophical thought. There will be a return to the fundamental verities. People will tire of the broken reed of Voltairism. It will strengthen the Church and readjust the views and judgments of Socialists."

Changes in England, too, are foreseen by this writer "as great and tumultuous as any on the Continent."

"The old order is even now as good as dead. The writers with pleasant theories of parliamentary utopias will never again sway the British public as they have been doing these last ten years. Writers of paradox will find no more readers. The cheery optimist will change his tactics.

"The professional humorists of London will perhaps have the hardest time of all. It is difficult to conceive the position of the professional London cynic at this juncture. He has been caught in a trap of his own invention. It will now be seen how empty has been the boasting, the bluff, the nonchalance of the past twenty years. London has wallowed in tears and temperaments until the decadence has become unconscious and mechanical. Nothing short of a war like this could have produced any striking result."

A conclusion somewhat similar to these of Mr. Grierson's is reached by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* who, while seeing that "the relations of war to letters are manifold," finds that it "plays its better part when it deepens national spirit and the sense of oneness with fellow countrymen, and not through the mere furnishing of scenes and emotions to be depicted." The writer adds:

"From this point of view the war now going on is not a highly promising one. Except perhaps for Poland, it can hardly establish a new nation. It is more likely to end in general exhaustion than in affirming the glorious self-confidence of a people; and its consequences to culture must be deplorable. But only speculation is possible on such a subject."

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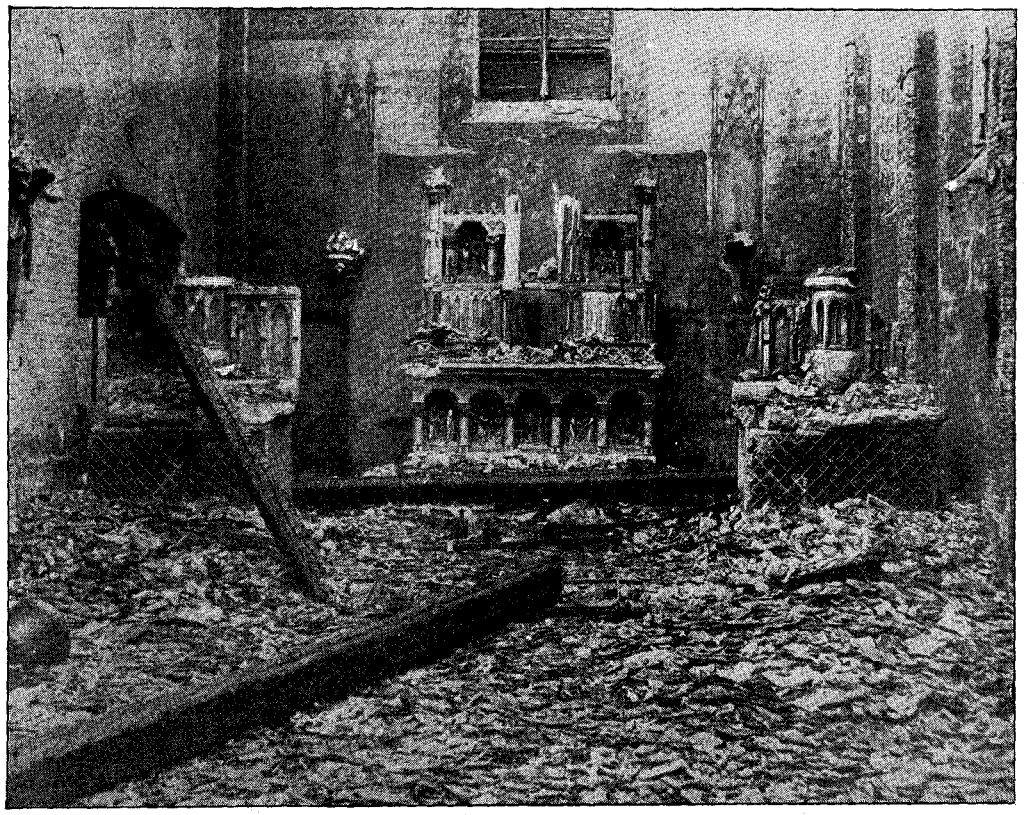
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

APPEAL OF THE GERMAN CLERGY

SURPRIZE is exprest by the Federal Council of Churches of America at the warlike tone of the statement issued by the Protestant ministers of Germany defending their country's resort to arms. The manifesto is addrest "To the Evangelical Christians Abroad" and is signed by twenty-nine leading clergymen and churchmen of Germany, including Axenfeld, Dussmann, Harnack, Kaftan, Lahnsen, Richter, and Wundt. It insists that Germany is guiltless in "this fratricidal war in which the Christian people of Europe are rending one another." In fact, "she has left no one who is willing to see the truth in doubt as to her peaceful disposition. Only under the compulsion to repel a wanton attack has she now drawn the sword." The opening scenes of the present awful drama were played when the theologians began to write, and their view of the case of Belgium is treated in connection with charges made of cruelty to German people:



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WRECKED CHURCH IN TERMONDE.

Romaine Rolland asks of Gerhart Hauptmann: "Do you wage war against armies or against the human spirit?"

"Unnamable horrors have been committed against Germans living peaceably abroad—against women and children, against wounded and physicians—cruelties and shamelessness such as many a heathen and Mohammedan war has not revealed. Are these the fruits by which the non-Christian peoples are to recognize whose disciples the Christian nations are? Even the not unnatural excitement of a people, whose neutrality—already violated by our adversaries—could under the pressure of implacable necessity not be respected, affords no excuse for inhumanities, nor does it lessen the shame that such could take place in a land long ago Christianized."

The concluding part of the plea is this:

"Our Christian friends abroad know how joyfully we German Christians greeted the fellowship in faith and service which the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference left as a sacred legacy to Protestant Christendom; they know also how we have, to the best of our ability, cooperated in order that among the Christian nations, with their competing political and economic interests, there should arise a Christianity united and joyous in the recognition of the task entrusted to it by God. It was also to us a matter of conscience to remove by every means political misunderstandings and ill feelings and to assist in bringing about friendly relations between the nations. We have now to endure the taunt that we have believed in the power of the Christian faith to conquer the wickedness of those who are seeking war, and we encounter the reproach that our efforts for peace have only served to conceal from our people the true attitude of their enemies. Nevertheless we do not regret that we have thus endeavored to promote peace. Our people could not enter into this struggle with so clear a conscience if leading men of its ecclesiastical, scientific, and commercial life had not in such manifold ways exerted themselves to make this fratricidal strife impossible.

"Not for the sake of our people, whose sword is bright and keen—for the sake of the unique world-task of the Christian peoples in the decisive hour of the world-mission, we now address ourselves to the Evangelical Christians abroad in neutral and inimical lands.

"We were hoping that through God there should arise from the responsibility of the hour a stream of new life for the Christian peoples. Already we were able to trace in our German Churches the powerful effects of this blessing, and the fellowship with the Christians of other lands in obedience to the universal commission of Jesus was to us a service of sacred joy.

"If this fellowship is now irreparably destroyed;

"if the peoples among whom missions and brotherly love had begun to be a power lapse into savagery in murderous war through hate and bitterness;

"if a simply incurable rent has been made in Teutonic Protestantism;

"if Christian Europe forfeits a notable portion of her position in the world;

"if the sacred springs from which her peoples should derive their own life and should offer it to others are corrupted and choked;

the guilt of this rests, this we hereby declare before our Christian brethren of other lands with calm certainty, not on our people. We know full well that through this sanguinary judgment God is also calling our nation to repentance, and we rejoice that she is hearing his holy voice and turning to him. But in this we know that we are at one with all the Christians among our people, that we can and must repudiate on their behalf and on behalf of their Government the responsibility for the terrible crime of this war and all its consequences for the development of the Kingdom of God on earth. With the deepest conviction

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we must attribute it to those who have long secretly and cunningly been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany, which now they have flung over us in order to strangle us therein.

"We direct our appeal to the conscience of our Christian brethren in other lands, and press upon them the question, what God now requires of them, and what can and must take place, in order that, through blindness and unscrupulousness in God's great hour of the missionary enterprise, Christendom shall not be robbed of its power and of its right to serve as his messenger to non-Christian humanity.

"The Holy God carries on his work to its goal, even through the storm and horror of war, and permits no human wickedness to defeat his purpose. Therefore we come before him with the prayer:

> "Hallowed be thy name;
> Thy Kingdom come;
> Thy Will be done!"

As an English commentary on this letter addrest to Evangelical Christians, a writer to *The Westminster Gazette*, M. Matheson, draws attention to an article in *The Quarterly Register* of the Presbyterian Alliance. For some years, he declares, large secessions from the German Protestant State Church have been in progress, it being estimated that during 1912–13 some 80,000 withdrew and during the first four months of this year about 30,000. The reasons suggested are "the spread of the scientific spirit and the growth of social democracy." In explanation of the latter the writer quotes this:

"The authorities of the Protestant State Church, and notably the pastors, are the traditional supporters of the Throne, the buttresses of the ruling caste. Every measure introduced by the Government having for its purpose the limitation or curtailment of the liberties of the people has had the support of the Church. Never a protest is raised at the piling up of armaments. Many of us believe that Germany is setting the pace for the rest of the world, both as to her land and her sea forces. I can recall no ecclesiastical voice raised against the imposition of this awful burden on the people. The newspapers most intimately associated with the Protestant Church and its ministers—the *Reichsbote* and the *Kreuzzeitung*—are the most truculent antagonists of the movements directed to the limitation of armaments and to the cause of international peace."

THE PROTESTS OF CHRISTIAN PACIFISTS

MANY PEOPLE in both branches of the English-speaking world are troubled with the question of the righteousness of war. To fight at all seems to them to be contrary to the teachings of Jesus and incompatible with professions of faith in him. *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) reports the weekly reception of letters from its readers "protesting, generally in the name of Christian pacificism, against the war." Some writers declare without equivocation that they would prefer to see England as a nation destroyed rather than that it should give countenance to the belief that righteous ends can ever be furthered by the sword. One correspondent suggests to *The Christian Commonwealth* that it has been trying to think religiously and politically at the same time, that it believes in force, and is therefore false to the Christ point of view. To these charges this paper rejoins:

"This is not a conception of Christianity which can be lightly swept aside. The people who urge that nations, as individuals, ought to take their stand on the teaching of Jesus concerning non-resistance may be dismissed as visionaries and impossible idealists; but the fine heroism of their attitude remains as a challenge to the moral opportunists. Yet they, like the rest of us, are bound to face the facts, and think politically as well as religiously. The doctrine of non-resistance must be tested in practise, by the facts of history, in the light of the brute certainties of daily life. It is not a doctrine that concerns secure and sheltered people: its real application lies toward those who are threatened with loss or outrage, the weak and defenseless.

"Let us be quite sure, however, that we see the issue from their point of view before we make the doctrine the basis of conduct. To a woman or child threatened with outrage or death at the hands of a ruffian, brutalized and insensitive to the appeal that her helplessness makes, the non-resisting idealist who refused to resort to force in order to save her would seem as much a criminal as the actual perpetrator of the outrage. For the victim it would mean not that idealism had conquered, and the teaching of Jesus justified in its fruits, but that brute force had triumphed. This may be an extreme instance, but it is the final, practical application of the doctrine which must be considered; and its application is limited by the claim that every weak and defenseless creature has upon the protection and succor of the strong and pitiful. The weak and helpless have

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REMAINS OF A CHURCH AT MONS.

rights which are just as sacred and authoritative as the duties and ideals of the non-resister. For nations which try to practise the doctrine it means that no armed aggression by another nation, however wanton or merciless that aggression might be, should be resisted by armed force. The Belgian people, for example, ought to have allowed their territory to be invaded without striking a blow in self-defense. Will those who believe in the doctrine of non-resistance tell us whether the Belgians were right or wrong in resisting the invader by force of arms?"

The Christian Commonwealth goes on to explain that while it believes that in the present state of the world the teaching of Jesus concerning non-resistance can not be carried to its fullest and furthest application, it does believe that the spirit which underlies that teaching is destined to become supreme in the world. It proceeds:

"Mr. G. K. Chesterton once said that we have not yet been able to decide whether Christianity is sanity preached to a world of lunatics or lunacy preached to a world of sane people. The truth is that we live in a world which is neither sane nor mad, but both together at one and the same time. Mankind oscillates between frantic extremes. Europe at this moment is passing through a phase of such a collective madness. What is really happening now is that the sane people of Europe are fighting to maintain European civilization at the level it has reached, and to save the nations from rattling back to barbarism. We are meeting force with force because there is no alternative to that dreadful necessity save the laying down of our arms.

"To disarm our fighting forces and to dismantle our Navy would mean not the triumph of reason, but the victory of force.

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This is the final apologetic and justification we offer for Great Britain in the war she is now waging against Germany. In this sense only do we support the war. We could not stand by and allow Prussian militarism to become supreme in Europe. We shall not be able to stand by and see any other despotism, founded on force or fraud, achieve a similar conquest. Is it un-Christian to argue that when the peoples of the Continent are plunged into a hell not of their making, the British people, with their tradition of liberty and their life-and-death interest in the spread of the higher civilization, could not stand idly by and strike no blow on behalf of the causes in which they believe? We do not so understand the mind of Christ."

MEXICO AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE VIOLENCE of clashing opinion, which is a sort of substitute for war in neutral nations, shows itself in a lesser degree in discussions of the problem of the Catholic clergy and members of religious orders in Mexico. The Government, notes one unsectarian editor, "has taken a stand restricting the Roman Catholic Church, which was once all-powerful," and in common with other non-Catholic observers he believes that the Government is acting within its rights and holds that it is restraining, not religion, but the papacy. On the other hand, the resentment felt by Catholics against what they consider inhumanity and injustice may be gathered from the comment aroused by a sermon on the subject by Bishop Joseph Schrembs, of Toledo, Ohio. The occasion was the opening of the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Baltimore, where, the press informs us, a report has been adopted protesting against the recognition by the United States of any Government in Mexico that does not guarantee religious liberty. Complaining of the failure of our Government to protect Catholics in Mexico, Bishop Schrembs alludes to Secretary Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech and suggests that there lies to hand an opportunity for him to translate "rhetoric into action." Greater emphasis is applied to this sermon because it was heard by Cardinal Gibbons, who, according to press dispatches, approves the Bishop's sentiments. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which criticizes Bishop Schrembs as severely perhaps as he rates Mr. Bryan, points out that "the matter of religion in Mexico, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic or any other kind, is a matter for Mexicans themselves to consider, and in which the United States should be conspicuously a non-interfering factor." Again, we are reminded that our Government is "neither a church-maker nor a church-unmaker," and that all churches "look alike" to it because, "officially regarded," religion is "a matter of conscience and not of Government preference among denominations." *The Eagle* also notes that "the Pope has done and said very much to indicate his sympathy with the peace propaganda which President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and all religious denominations on this hemisphere are doing their best to promote." The Bishop's sermon is reported in the press in part as follows:

"In Mexico, thousands of Catholics, men and women, are being outraged in their most sacred religious convictions. Churches have been closed and desecrated, priests and bishops robbed of all they possess, in many instances butchered and painfully murdered.

"The profession and practise of religion have been proscribed. Women of the Church have been subjected to the shameful and brutal lust of soldiers. What have we done? Where are those agents of public opinion—the press—to stir the people that they may rise in righteous indignation? Where is the man who said, 'You shall not press down this crown of thorns upon the brow of labor'?

"Men and women are made to drink the bitter cup of religious persecution, led to Gethsemane bleeding and mangled. Here is a field for the translation of rhetoric into action. We have prevented any other Government from stepping in there, and yet do we stand sponsor for this? Catholics of Mexico clamor to-day for justice outraged by brutes."

A wholly different understanding of the Mexican Catholic question naturally is found among observers who are not Catholics. By them we are advised that it is not "persecution" that is going on in Mexico, but a "reform of abuses." Such an attitude is deplored by *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), which says of the refugee clergy and nuns at Vera Cruz that:

"It is not alone that they have been subjected to ignominy and brutal injustice at home, but they must be held up before the world as representatives of a Church which has plundered the people of Mexico, and therefore deserving of the persecutions they are now undergoing. It is the old, old story of the Wolf and the Lamb in real life—as it was enacted in France in revolutionary days and in our own time very recently. In no country wherein this cunning vulpine trick has been played were the circumstances more sickening in their duplicity and hypocrisy than in Mexico. The traducer has followed in the tracks of the highwayman and with cynical effrontery attempted to show that the victims have been the aggressors and the despoilers of the people. Relying on the ignorance of the American public with regard to Mexico and Latin America, the apologists for to-day's persecutions boldly set forth the pretense that the spoliation of the Church and its clergy and religious orders is only a restoration of what belongs to the people, and so to bar any claim to sympathy on the part of the refugees."

It is remarkable also, adds this journal, that "while our press agencies here can get every item of information about the reasons the Villas and the Carranzas have for disliking the clergy and for their hatred of the Church, they are as blind as Nelson at the Battle of the Baltic to the pronouncements of the libeled bishops and priests of those abominable calumnies."

If we turn now to the non-Catholic but unsectarian viewpoint of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York), we see the other side of the shield. This review says that:

"The Roman Catholic Church has, through its officials, intermeddled with political affairs not only in Mexico but in other States where it has had power. The Pope claims temporal power and authority, and tries to exert them. Romanism is, therefore, a menace to free government. Romanism must go with absolutism in government. The Church of Christ must do a spiritual work with spiritual forces. The Church in Mexico has not done this, therefore the present movement is antipapal, but not antireligious."

In this publication also we read the statement of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon which accuses the Catholic Church of being "a pernicious factor in disruption and discord," and charges further that the Church "has showed itself an implacable enemy to the Liberal movement and progress from the first revolution of Ayulta until the present," and "has had its benedictions for the crimes and corruptions of Huerta, and has unsuccessfully worked to incite the public against the Constitutionalists' cause." How drastic is the revision of church and school procedure enforced by the decree of the Governor of Nuevo Leon may be seen from *The Missionary Review's* account of its provisions. We read that:

"1. All foreign Catholic priests and Jesuits will be expelled from the State of Nuevo Leon.

"2. Of the remaining Catholic priests those who can not prove their complete abstention from politics will be expelled.

"3. Churches will remain open daily from six in the morning until one in the afternoon. Only priests having permission to do so will be permitted to officiate.

"4. Confession is prohibited. (The confessionals were burned.)

"5. The public is prohibited from entering the sacristy.

"6. Church bells shall ring only to celebrate *fiestas* in honor of the country or for triumphs of the Constitutionalist arms.

"7. All Catholic colleges shall be closed which do not obey the programs and texts ordered by officials and which do not have at their head some professor or graduate of the normal schools of the country, who will be responsible to the Government for any infraction of the rules.

"8. Any infraction of these laws will be punishable by a fine of $100 to $500, and arrest and imprisonment from two to four months, or both fine and imprisonment."

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CURRENT POETRY

THIS war has produced some splendid poetry—Gilbert K. Chesterton's "A Wife of Flanders," for example, and "F. F. V.'s" stirring celebration of the French forces. But it has also caused numerous poets to attempt a sort of writing to which their talents are unsuited, to force their quiet and scholarly Muses to sing martial measures.

It is good to see that Mr. John Masefield has successfully resisted the temptation to hurl invectives at the Kaiser. To *The English Review* and *Harper's Weekly* he contributes a war-poem that is characteristically vivid and sincere, and actually international in its scope. A translation of it into German would appeal to the Kaiser's embattled subjects, as the original poem must appeal to those whose hearts are with the Allies. Mr. Masefield's poem will be surer of an audience ten years from now than most of the violently partizan poems that this war has called into being.

AUGUST, 1914

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

How still this quiet cornfield is to-night;
  By an intenser glow the evening falls,
Bringing, not darkness, but a deeper light;
  Among the stooks a partridge covey calls.

The windows glitter on the distant hill;
  Beyond the hedge the sheep-bells in the fold
Stumble on sudden music and are still;
  The forlorn pine woods droop above the wold.

An endless quiet valley reaches out
  Past the blue hills into the evening sky;
Over the stubble, cawing, goes a rout
  Of rooks from harvest, flagging as they fly.

So beautiful it is I never saw
  So great a beauty on these English fields
Touched, by the twilight's coming, into awe,
  Ripe to the soul and rich with summer's yields. . . . . .

These homes, this valley spread below me here,
  The rooks, the tilted stacks, the beasts in pen,
Have been the heartfelt things, past-speaking dear
  To unknown generations of dead men.

Who, century after century, held these farms,
  And, looking out to watch the changing sky,
Heard, as we hear, the rumors and alarms
  Of war at hand and danger pressing nigh,

And knew, as we know, that the message meant
  The breaking-off of ties, the loss of friends,
Death, like a miser getting in his rent
  And no new stones laid where the trackway ends.

The harvest not yet won, the empty bin,
  The friendly horses taken from the stalls,
The fallow on the hill not yet brought in,
  The cracks unplastered in the leaking walls;

Yet heard the news, and went discouraged home,
  And brooded by the fire with heavy mind,
With such dumb-loving of the Berkshire loam
  As breaks the dumb hearts of the English kind,

Then sadly rose and left the well-loved Downs
  And so, by ship to sea, and knew no more
The fields of home, the byres, the market towns,
  Nor the dear outline of the English shore,

But knew the misery of the soaking trench,
  The freezing in the rigging, the despair
In the revolting second of the wrench
  When the blind soul is flung upon the air,

And died (uncouthly, most) in foreign lands
  For some idea but dimly understood
Of an English city never built by hands,
  Which love of England prompted and made good. . . . . .

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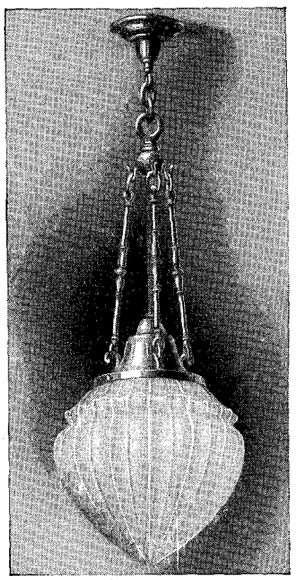
Good light earns money at every counter and desk; in every store, office and factory and can be made to cost even less (less current) than poor light.



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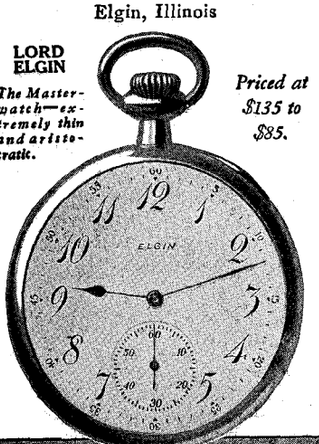

If there be any life beyond the grave
It must be near the men and things we love,
Some power of quick suggestion how to save
Touching the living soul as from above,

An influence from the Earth from those dead hearts
So passionate once, so deep, so truly kind,
That in the living child the spirit starts
Feeling companioned still, not left behind.

Surely above these fields a spirit broods,
A sense of many watchers muttering near,
Of the lone Downland with the forlorn woods
Loved to the death, inestimably dear.

A muttering from beyond the veil of Death
From long-dead men, to whom this quiet scene
Came among blinding tears with the last breath
The dying soldier's vision of his queen.

All the unspoken worship of those lives
Spent in forgotten wars at other calls
Glimmers upon these fields where evening drives
Beauty like breath, so gently darkness falls.

Darkness that makes the meadows holier still,
The elm-trees sadden in the hedge, a sigh
Moves in the beech-clump on the haunted hill,
The rising planets deepen in the sky.

And silence broods like spirit on the brae,
A glimmering moon begins, the moonlight runs
Over the grasses of the ancient way,
Rutted this morning by the passing guns

In the same issue of *The English Review* is a poem by Mr. Ian Hamilton, a poem not inspired by the present war, but full of that heroic spirit which commands admiration to-day as in the forgotten time when men first went to battle. Mr. Hamilton has worthily sung what is perhaps the most beautiful episode in the history of British arms—the death of that great general who waited, weaponless, the coming of his savage foes.

GORDON

By Ian Hamilton

Khartum, January, 1913.

Where the Blue Nile into the White Nile slips;
Where the long betrothed at last link hands;
The ghost of dead men move their lips,
And the sough of the winds o'er the desert sands
Bears the whispered name—Charles Gordon.

The murmur springs from the monstrous grave
Of the thrice ten thousand cruelly slain,
But the blue wave sobs to the milky wave,
"Once I bore on my bosom a crimson stain
From the heart of their God—Charles Gordon."

Yet ever the more, through all the land,
From Bahr-el-Ghazl to Kordofan,
That name is a spell to strengthen our hand;
As the sign of the Cross, that name of a Man—
Of the Cross they fastened our Lord on.

Kitchener conquered and Wingate reigns.
No better soldiers, great is their glory:—
The moth and the rust shall dispute their gains
While still, like the lantern of God, shines the story
Of the warrior who buckled no sword on.

Look, where our flag, like a restless flame,
Proclaims afar the end of fear:
Where would it be but for deeds of fame,
But for the Man who stood under it here!
As the Dervishes stormed—Charles Gordon!

From the steps his pinnace kept signaling, *Come—*
Our steam is up—the Nile flows red—
Closer each throb of the Dervish drum—
Khartum is lost—your men are dead;—
And—life is sweet, Charles Gordon!
When the thirsty spears set his spirit free,
He met them, we know, as friend meets friend:
Sharp keys were they to Eternity,
But he has it—you swear—death was never the end
Of the leader we loved—Charles Gordon!

Mr. George Sterling has left, of late, such high and strange themes as "Wine of Wizardry" and "The Black Vulture" and sung of things beautifully human. To *Munsey's Magazine* he contributes some verses charming in their evidence of sympathetic understanding.

AFTER VACATION

By George Sterling

Below her now the storming city rolls
The tireless thunder of a sadder sea
Than that between the planet's frozen poles,
And she is captive who awhile was free.

Far out across the dusty roofs her gaze
Beholds the turbid vapors jetting forth,
And tow'r and spire unhidden by the haze
Tell where the hungered city reaches north.

So little time ago it was she stood
Where the unhurried sea-wind offered her
The clean, wild fragrance of the cedar wood,
And made the little grasses dip and stir.

But here the sea-wind tells not of the wave,
Smearing the smoke-plumes on the tainted sky;
And lost the blossoms that the summer gave—
The nameless meadow-flowers, aloof and shy.

It is another fairness she must seek,
Here where the cold and stately dungeons soar—
Some hint of what the chiseled granites speak,
Some iron beauty at the world's deep core.

But grant her time a little longer. She
Has yet of memory a vanished day;
Her dreams are of the spaces of the sea,
And snowlike sands about a turquoise bay.

Munsey's Magazine contains also this exquisite study of autumn. It does not need its signature to be recognized as Mr. Le Gallienne's work.

AUTUMN SONG

By Richard Le Gallienne

All things that fade and fall
With a strange, haunted sound
Upon the astered ground,
In sad September nights;
Apples and yellow leaves
And the low, ghostlike call
Of summer's lost delights
That grieves and grieves:
Of these be the song made,
Like them to fall and fade.

Of garden corners dank,
With piercing smell of mold,
Of summer's cup of gold,
Wherefrom so deep he drank,
By the dry fountain's edge
Cast down and grown arust;
Dust calling unto dust,
Sedge sighing unto sedge;
Of these let the song tell
That pleaseth Autumn well.

Of woods—a painted scene,
A hollow mimic show,
A mask within whose glow
A grinning death is seen;
Of flowers funeral
That seem not flowers at all,
But little paper shapes
An art fantastic apes:
In these has Autumn pride
That knows not she hath died.

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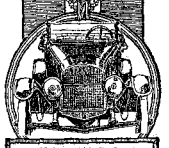

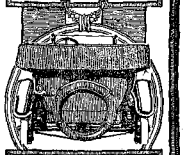

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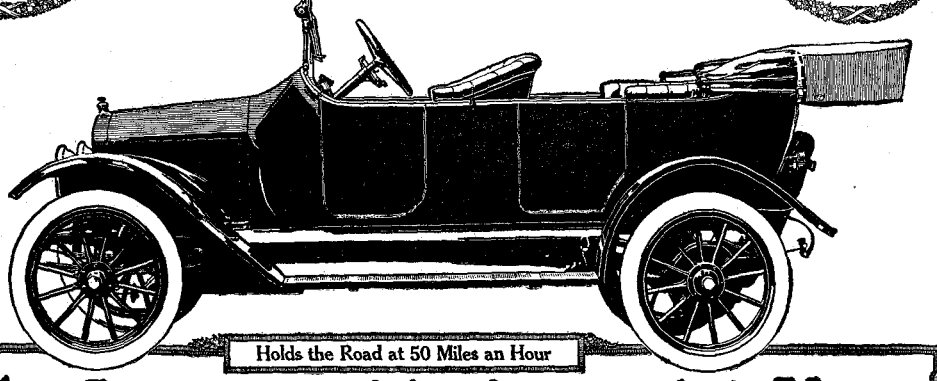

Holds the Road at 50 Miles an Hour

The Sensation of the Automobile Year

The biggest automobile value ever offered for less than $1,000 Our production of 60,000 cars makes the new price of $695 fully equipped (with 17 new features) possible.

Here are the Seventeen New Features

1.—Pure stream-line body. 2.—Adjustable front seats. 3.—Sims high-tension magneto. 4.—Three-quarter elliptic rear springs. 5.—Tire brackets on rear. 6.—Spring tension fan. 7.—Kingston carburetor. 8.—Clear Vision Wind Shield. 9.—Foot-rest for accelerator pedal. 10.—Tail lights, with license brackets attached. 11.—Gasoline tank located under dash cowl. 12.—Crown fenders with all rivets concealed. 13.—Head lights braced by rod running between lamps. 14.—Famous make of anti-skid tires on rear. 15.—Gracefully rounded, double-shell radiator equipped with shock absorbing device. 16.—Instrument board, carrying speedometer, carburetor adjustment and gasoline filler. 17.—Improved steering gear spark and throttle control on quadrant under steering wheel; electric horn button mounted on end of quadrant.

Powerful—fast—nationally graceful and beautiful in its lines—roomy, comfortable and completely equipped with Top, Windshield and Speedometer the New 1915 Maxwell at $695 has more high priced car features than ever put in an automobile before for less than $1,000

Automobile experts have refused to believe that anyone could produce a full grown five passenger really beautiful fully equipped car—a car with real high tension magneto—a car with sliding gear transmission—left hand drive center control, a car with practically every high priced car feature for less than $1,000

Here it is. Here is a real automobile. Here is the easiest car to drive in the World—here is the greatest all around hill climbing car in the world. Here is an automobile to be really proud of.

Built complete by three plants: Maxwell Factories at Detroit, Dayton and Newcastle.

With Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lights $55 Extra

Every car backed by the great Maxwell Motor Co. Inc. Service Stations in principal Cities.

The new 1915 "Wonder Car" is on display at Maxwell dealers. See it at once. If there is no dealer in your town write or wire us. Send your name and address for the New 1915 Catalog.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.

More than 37,000 "1915" Maxwells Ordered Within Six Weeks After August 1st

On August 1st, the double page newspaper announcement—reproduced in miniature above—announced the 1915 Model Maxwell "Wonder Car." It was published in the leading newspapers of America and was followed by Maxwell page advertising in this and other prominent national publications.

Within six weeks after August 1st, more than 37,000 Maxwells were ordered by dealers. Everything indicates that, by the time this is printed, orders for at least 50,000 Maxwell cars will have been received.

This tremendous demand proves that the public and automobile dealers have recognized the 1915 Model Maxwell as the biggest automobile value ever offered for less than $1,000.

The Maxwell Motor Company is now shipping 800 cars a week to dealers. Within a short time, this production will be increased to 1,200 cars per week. To be sure of prompt delivery, go to the Maxwell dealer nearest you and order your Maxwell now.

5-Passenger Touring Car, $695

2-Passenger Roadster $670 Maxwell Cabriolet $840 Maxwell Town Car $920

Any Model Equipped with Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lights, $55 extra

$695

Write for the beautiful 1915 illustrated Catalogue.
Address Dept. A. L.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan

$695

"Holds the Road at 50 Miles an Hour"

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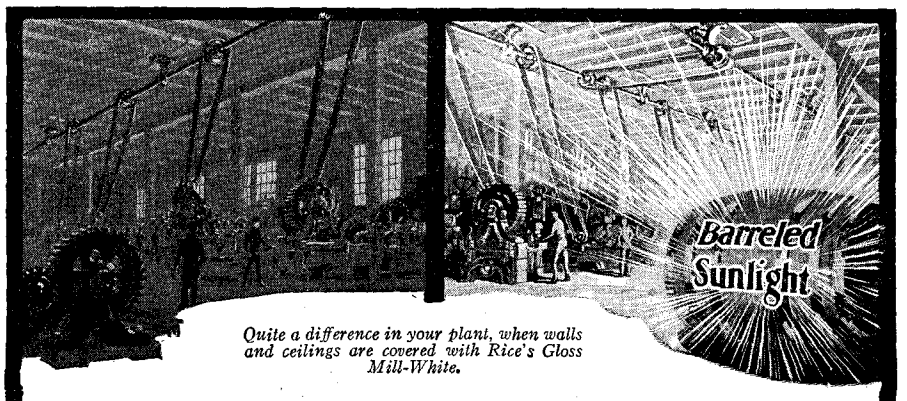

Quite a difference in your plant, when walls and ceilings are covered with Rice's Gloss Mill-White.

Do you get only 1-500 of the light you should?

Do you want to *reduce* your expense of production?

The amount of daylight in a plant has a direct effect on this expense. One firm found that the expense of production rose 20% when artificial light had to be used. Employees work better when they can *see* better.

Illumination engineers say that the light in many plants is only 1/500 to 1/1000 of the strength of pure daylight.

If you paint your walls and ceilings with Rice's Gloss Mill-White, you will get the maximum amount of daylight possible in the plant. Rice's Mill-White results in from 19% to 36% more daylight, because it *reflects* light, instead of absorbing it. It cuts electric lighting bills heavily. (See the Kno-tair Hosiery Co. letter below.)

Over 3,000 firms now use this interior finish. Rice's requires *less frequent repainting* since it remains white longest. And it is highly sanitary—it can be washed with soap and water without killing the gloss.

Guaranteed to Remain White Longest

Rice's is the original mill-white. All others are imitations. It is the only gloss paint which contains no varnish. For that reason we *guarantee* that if Rice's does not remain white longer than any other gloss paint—applied at the same time and under the same conditions—we will give, free, enough Rice's to repaint the job with one coat. We also guarantee that, properly applied, Rice's Mill-White will not flake or scale. You cannot lose under this guarantee.

Sold Direct From Factory

Rice's Mill-White is sold direct from the factory, in barrels containing sufficient paint to cover 20,000 square feet—one coat.

Write for booklet, "More Light," and sample board. Write today.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL-WHITE

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.

29 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

What a Few Users Say

Sanitary conditions in our plant have improved wonderfully. We should judge we are getting 50% more light than before.—**Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Co.,** Battle Creek, Mich.

We are indeed astonished to note the vast amount of daylight created by this paint—especially where we were formerly forced to use electric lights all day. Now find it entirely unnecessary. Agreeably surprised to observe how easy it is to keep clean. — **Kno-tair Hosiery Co.,** Philadelphia, Pa.

The most practical interior finish we have ever used on walls and ceilings. We imagine will show an increase of between 20 and 25% in light.—**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.** (Makers of Prince Albert).

Find it very satisfactory, indeed.—**Gillette Safety Razor Co.**

The best thing we know of.—**H. Doherty Silk Co.,** Paterson, N. J.

Out of six comparative tests, Rice's Mill-White leads.—**Killingly Mfg. Co.,** Killingly, Conn.

Tested it in competition with several other makes. The architect and owners respectively, Mr. Pitt and Canadian Yale & Towne Co., agree that yours is the best in appearance.—**F. Telford,** Niagara Falls, Ont.

Still pleased with the finish which was applied three years ago. Is in as fine and permanent condition as when applied.—**General Fire Extinguisher Co.,** Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

NAVAL WARFARE AS IT REALLY IS

OUR experience in America with what a naval battle really means is confined for the most part to the engagements **incidental to** the war with Spain, in which our own ships suffered negligible injury and where the injury to the enemy was alleviated by a speedy surrender. In contrast to this lenient form of warfare is the account given by the Manchester *Guardian* of a battle in which there was no surrender, and which terminated only when the broken hulk of the ship attacked, still firing as it could with its paralyzed battery, went down with colors still flying. It was at the battle of Tsushima, in the Russo-Japanese War, and the account from which selections have been taken is remarkable for the fact that it is written by an officer who was through the whole engagement and who took notes of it from the start until his ship was on the point of sinking. The author is Captain Semenoff, who, tho on the Russian flagship *Suvoroff*, had no definite post on that vessel and was therefore at liberty to note, in detail, the gradual destruction of his ship. Beginning with the first gun-fire, he writes:

"Now the fun will begin," thought I to myself, going up to the after-bridge, which seemed to be the most convenient place for carrying out my duty of seeing and noting down everything, as from there I could see both the enemy and our own fleet.

The first shells flew over us. At this range some of the long ones turned a complete somersault, and could clearly be seen with the naked eye curving like so many sticks thrown in the air. They flew over us, making a sort of wail, different to the ordinary roar.

After them came others, short of us—nearer and nearer. Splinters whistled through the air, jingled against the side and superstructure. Then, quite close, and abreast the foremost funnel, rose a gigantic pillar of smoke, water, and flame. I saw stretchers being carried along the fore-bridge.

How could I make detailed notes when it seemed impossible even to count the number of projectiles striking us? I had not only never witnessed such a fire before, but I had never imagined anything like it. Shells seemed to be pouring upon us incessantly, one after another. It seemed as if these were mines, not shells, which were striking the ship's side and falling on the deck. They burst as soon as they touched anything—the moment they encountered the least impediment in their flight. Hand-rails, funnel-guys, topping-lifts of the boats' derricks, were quite sufficient to cause a thoroughly efficient burst. The steel plates and superstructure on the upper deck were torn to pieces, and the splinters caused many casualties. Iron ladders were crumpled up into rings, and guns were literally hurled from their mountings.

In addition to this, there was the unusual high temperature and liquid flame

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of the explosion, which seemed to spread over everything. I actually watched a steel plate catch fire from a burst. Of course, the steel did not burn, but the paint on it did. Such almost non-combustible materials as hammocks, and rows of boxes drenched with water, flared up in a moment. At times it was impossible to see anything with glasses, owing to everything being so distorted with the quivering, heated air.

A man reported that the after-turret had been blown up, and almost simultaneously there resounded above us a rumbling noise accompanied by the sharp clank of falling iron. Something large and heavy fell with a crash; the ship's boats on the spar-deck were smashed to bits; burning débris fell all round us, and we were enveloped in an impenetrable smoke. At the time, we did not know what had happened, but afterward we learned that it was the foremost funnel which had fallen.

I attempted to pass through the upper battery, whence to the poop the nearest way was through the Admiral's cabin, but here the staff officers' quarters were burning furiously. Turning back, I met Flag Lieutenant Kruijanoffsky on the ladder, hurrying downward.

"Where are you going to?"

"Into the steering compartment; the rudder is disabled," he shouted to me in passing.

"That is all that is wanting," thought I to myself, rushing up on deck.

He speaks again of the sensation as tho the shells were being poured out upon the ship as from some huge receptacle overturned in the pall of smoke above them. They fired blindly into a blank wall of gray powder-smoke, but it soon became evident that the enemy either could see them or else had their range well fixt, for the *Suvoroff* became the center of a whirlwind of fire and iron. We read:

Lying almost stationary in the water, and slowly working her engines so as to get on the proper course and follow the fleet, the *Suvoroff* offered her battered sides in turn to the enemy, firing wildly from those of her guns which were still serviceable, and, alas! they were few in number.

Creeping with difficulty onto the upper deck through the torn hatchway, I scarcely recognized the place where a short time since we had stood with Demchinsky. Movement was literally impossible. Astern the spar-deck had fallen down and was burning in a bright flame on the deck; in front of me was a heap of débris. The ladders to the bridge had gone and the starboard end of the bridge had been destroyed; even the gangway under the bridge on the other side was blocked. I was obliged to go below again and come upon the port side.

There were no fires; everything that could ignite had already been burned. The four 75-millimeter guns had been torn off their mountings, and in vain I looked on them for marks of direct hits. None could be seen. The havoc had clearly been caused by the force of the explosion, and not by the impact of the shell. How was this? Neither mines nor pyroxylin were stored in the battery, so

"Push The Button-and Rest"

Over 1000 Styles $12 to $100

Rest, Relax and Enjoy
LUXURIOUS COMFORT
in one of the famous
Royal Easy Chairs
TRADE MARK "THE PUSH BUTTON KIND" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

When the day's work is done, the "old man" likes to get his slippers on, and with his pipe and favorite book relax and forget business cares in the roomy, luxurious depths of a big, soft, comfortable Royal Easy Chair.

With just a light finger pressure on the famous "Push Button" he causes the chair back to assume any position ***comfortable to him,*** from sitting to reclining. He then reads, rests or even sleeps, stretched out, with every muscle relaxed in perfect safety and comfort, because the chair back ***stays where he puts it.*** That's an exclusive Royal feature.

The Foot Rest insures absolute comfort for the legs and feet. It is out of sight when not in use. Concealed in this foot rest is a basket for Newspapers, Periodicals or Books.

Royal Easy Chairs are distinctively elegant and stylish too. You will be proud to have several in your home. There are

More Than 1000 Styles—Prices $12 to $100

Rare Mahogany—Best of Oaks. All Finishes—Imported and Domestic Leathers, Tapestries and Imitations of Leather.

An ideal gift that every member of the family ***will enjoy*** and remember you by. You can always find just the right style and price.

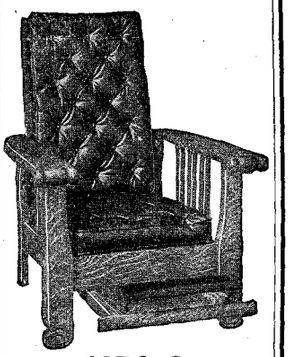
For Sale by All Good Furniture Dealers

Don't Buy Unless You See the Word Royal on the Push Button—Like This ☞ Royal

If you can't find a dealer in your town who sells Royal Easy Chairs, write us, and we'll give you the name of one that does.

ROYAL CHAIR CO., Sturgis, Michigan

Some Of Our Most Popular Medium Price Chairs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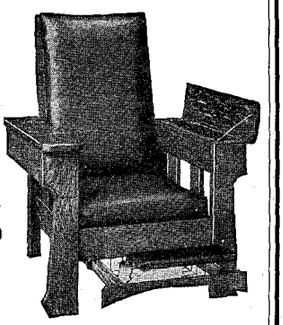
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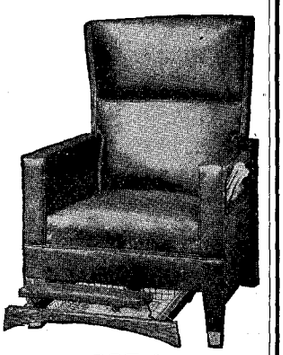
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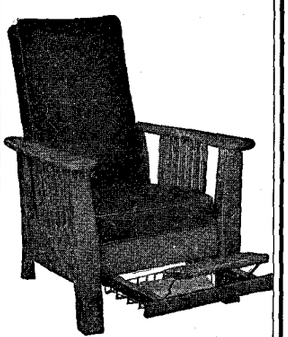
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Over 1000 Other Styles Prices $12 to $100

Ask Your Dealer To Show Them To You

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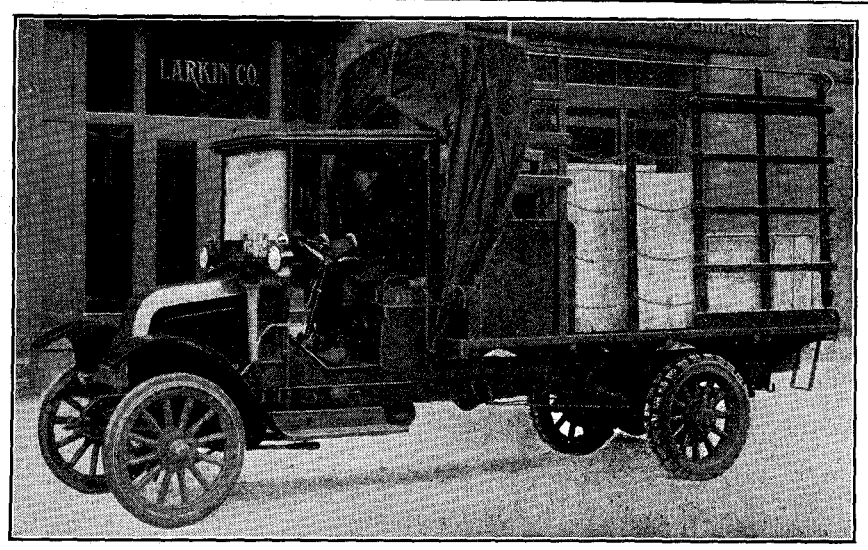


AFTER competitive tests and a repeat order last year, LARKIN CO. ordered 5 more Lippard-Stewart 2-Ton Trucks in August, 1914. This victory for Lippard-Stewarts was gained only by efficiency and low up-keep costs. Larkin Co. now use only the Lippard-Stewart for medium and light hauling after actual tests and use of other cars.

Sturdy—Quick-Acting—Noiseless

Lippard-Stewart delivery cars and trucks are now operating in over 70 lines of business. They are recognized in every city for their attractive appearance, noiselessness, flexibility and ever-ready service. You see fleets of them doing work in the large cities. They are used by the U. S. Parcel Post, by the U. S. Army. They are popular for Omnibus, Patrol, Ambulance and Funeral Work.

Different Capacities for Different Uses

A manufacturer or merchant knows that he wastes much by using a truck of overcapacity. By making up a fleet of Lippard-Stewarts in ¾-ton, 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton sizes, you cut out the waste in operating expense and realize a big saving and great convenience in having only one make of trucks and delivery cars.

WE USE

the Continental Motor with Automatic Speed Governor; Eisemann Magneto; Brown-Lipe Transmission; Timken Axles and Bearings; David Brown Worm Drive; Big Size Tire Equipment. A Special Standard of Excellence is carried throughout the entire construction.

Catalog and Special Truck Information Sent on Request.

Attention given to particular body requirements.

Business Men, Write Us About Your Delivery Problems

Let us tell you about the Lippard-Stewart trucks, the high business standing of our dealers and the efficiency of our co-operation with owners.

Radiator at Dash Our Dealers' Sign

Lippard-Stewart MOTOR TRUCKS

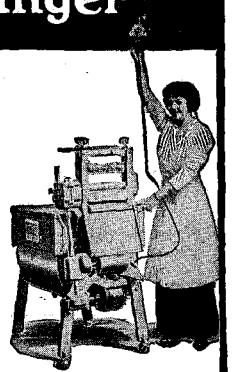
¾ Ton, 1 Ton, 1½ Ton, 2 Ton

Great Opportunity for Active Dealers in Open Territory.

LIPPARD-STEWART MOTOR CAR CO.
221 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Western Electric Washer and Wringer

The Name Guarantees It



Here is the right Electrical Washer. Correctly designed. The revolving cylinder sends the hot, cleansing suds through the fabric without injury to even delicate laces. Cost of operation so slight that it need not be considered. Only proper and modern way to wash clothes, whether by housewife, servant, or laundress. Converts wash day and ironing day into one. If your house is wired for electricity and you want to practice domestic economy—investigate.

Learn All About It Without Obligation

Send for illustrated literature and plan for two weeks' Free Trial in your own home. Write for Booklet No. 81-D. Address nearest house below.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Manufacturers of the 8,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

New York	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	Denver	San Francisco
Buffalo	Richmond	Milwaukee	Indianapolis	Oklahoma City	Omaha	Oakland
Philadelphia	Savannah	Pittsburgh	Minneapolis	Dallas	Salt Lake City	Seattle
Boston	Cincinnati	Cleveland	St. Paul	Houston	Los Angeles	Portland
New Orleans						Detroit

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

the enemy's shells must have exploded with the force of mines.

The final touch to the picture is given in a paragraph taken from the Japanese official account of the engagement:

In the dusk, when our cruisers were driving the enemy northward, they came upon the *Suvoroff* alone, at some distance from the fight, heeling over badly and enveloped in flames and smoke. The division (Captain-Lieutenant Fudzimoto) of torpedo-boats, which was with our cruisers, was at once sent to attack her. Altho much burned and still on fire—altho she had been subjected to so many attacks, having been fired at by all the fleet (in the full sense of the word)—altho she had only one serviceable gun—she still opened fire, showing her determination to defend herself to the last moment of her existence—so long, in fact, as she remained above water. At length, about 7 P. M., after our torpedo-boats had twice attacked her, she went to the bottom.

THE PENNANT TRUST AND THE WORLD'S SERIES

CREDIT for smashing the Pennant Trust, says the New York *Herald*, goes to the Boston Braves, who wrested from the New York Giants and John McGraw the pennant that for three years has been the property of the Gothamites. It had come to be regarded by New Yorkers as an inalienable right to have a winning team, but this year the Braves, when last on the list, decided that this was a monopoly in restraint of good baseball, and, on the afternoon of July 18, commenced dissolution proceedings against the Giants' position. Heywood Broun, of the New York *Tribune*, recounts the history of the Braves' progress, that began with their rise to seventh place that fateful day:

Since then the Braves have been doing little else but win. On July 20 they were in sixth place. They were fourth on July 21, and then after a long, hard pull they reached second place on August 10. The next day they dropt into third position, but this setback was only temporary. From second to third and back to second again, they fluctuated until, on September 2, they moved into first place. Hurled back from here after only a day's tenure, they drew into a tie for the lead on September 5. On September 8 the tie was broken, and since then the Braves have been moving onward and upward. The Giants have been moving onward and downward.

Some time ago George Stallings was christened the Miracle Man, and now his title is secure.

A trust that did not bust is the Athletic Association for the Preservation of the American Pennant for Philadelphia, and its magnate is Cornelius McGillicuddy, inevitably renamed Connie Mack. The scalp that now adorns the Athletics' clubhouse completes a fair half-dozen similar trophies, and Connie Mack is besieged with messages of congratulation from all parts of the baseball world. The Balti-

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more *News* remarks editorially upon the victory:

With old "Cap" Anson, the tall leader of the Athletics now shares the honor of being a flag-winner six times. Not only Philadelphia, but the baseball world at large, owes Connie Mack much. He is a baseball-builder in more than the sense of his own club. The tall tactician of the world's champions is pointed to throughout the land as a baseball example well worthy of emulation by all, from the youngster breaking into his first amateur game down to the man making his mark in the majors. Connie is anything but the proverbial slave-driver of baseball, and he is as retiring as a blushing bride. His method is such that the players truly get the greater part of the honors, no matter how large the part that might be his due.

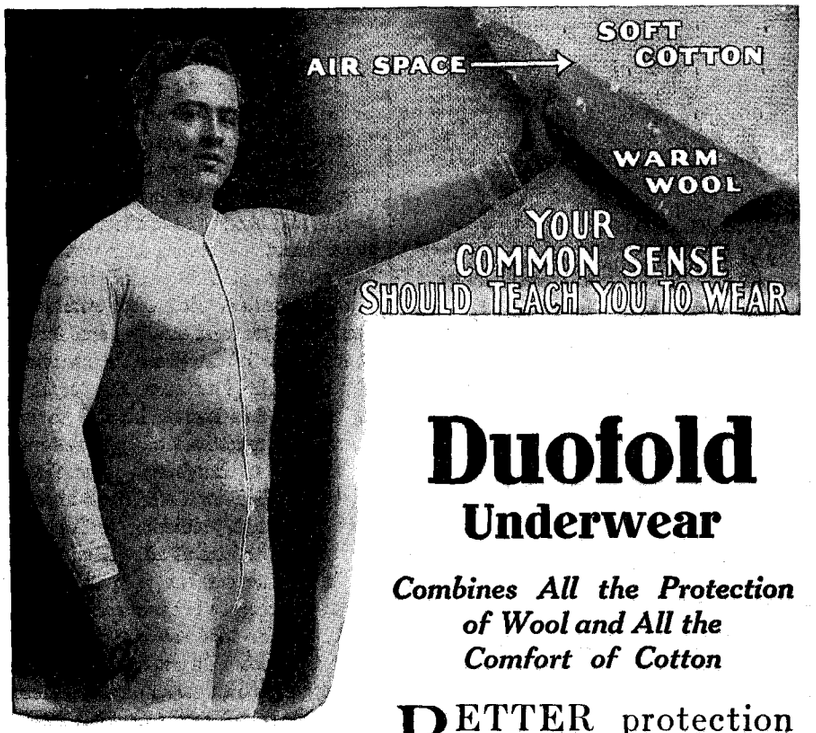
By bringing the college men into the game to a greater extent than ever before, Mack raised to a degree the standard of behavior on the field. A member of the Athletics being put off the field for bad behavior is practically unheard of. Thus Connie has helped the great national game and thus does he richly merit the honors that are again his. Whether he wins or loses the coming big battle, we can not say, but defeat can not harm the Mackian standard. It is built to stay.

In *Harper's Weekly* of October 3 appears a forecast by Billy Evans, in which he does not venture to predict the outcome of the championship series, but does state his view of the difficulties the Athletics will meet in any conflict with the Braves, and gives his opinion of their chance for success. He writes:

A meeting with the Boston club would present many new situations for the Athletics to solve. Mack's team would be up against a crack trio of pitchers in James, Rudolph, and Gowdy, with whose delivery they were entirely unfamiliar. This would naturally make it necessary for the Mack men to play a more careful, studious game, than in facing the Giants for the third time. While the Athletics have always been fairly successful against Tesreau, spitball pitchers as a rule give them more trouble than the old-style delivery twirlers. James and Rudolph, I understand, depend largely for success on the use of the spitball. This means the Athletics will get more than their share of a style of delivery hated by all players. To make the situation all the harder, the Athletic pitchers will know little of the style of the Boston batsmen, with the exception of Johnny Evers. . . . . .

The Athletics should have one decided advantage over any National League team it may be called upon to face—condition.

Regardless of what team wins the pennant in the National League, it will have been through a grueling struggle that is bound to have its effect on the mental as well as the physical condition of its players. When the strain is over and the pennant decided, a period of relaxation sets in, and often it is very hard to get the team back into high speed for the crucial test. Such races as have featured the National League this year very often find all the contenders quite stale as they go under the wire. The Athletics have been taking things comparatively easy for weeks past, and should go into the series in the top condition.



Duofold
Underwear

Combines All the Protection of Wool and All the Comfort of Cotton

BETTER protection against sickness and more REAL comfort are given by Duofold than by any other underwear.

Duofold is a *double garment*, made of two fabrics which together weigh much less than ordinary underwear. The outer fabric is warm, light weight wool. The inner lining is soft, thin cotton. *No wool touches the skin.* The cotton lining absorbs the moisture of the body and protects the flesh from the irritating wool. The woolen outer fabric repels the Winter's cold and retains the natural heat of the body.

The two fabrics are joined by wide stitching through which the air circulates and keeps the garment fresh and dry.

Your physician will explain the scientific reasons why this two-ply garment is more comfortable than ordinary underwear.

Colds are caused by sudden chilling after overheating, and *no other underwear keeps the body at so nearly natural heat under all changes of temperature as Duofold.*

Its woolen outer fabric keeps you from getting chilled as quickly as you do in an all-cotton garment. The cotton lining keeps you from perspiring so excessively as you do in all-wool underwear.

Duofold keeps you warm, *but it doesn't scratch* like all-wool underwear—the cotton inner fabric is soft as a rose.

And Duofold doesn't pinch or shrink like all-wool underwear.

Duofold is made in Union and Two-Piece Suits in Several Weights and All Sizes for Men, Women and Children.

FREE! Sample of Duofold Fabric and Booklet on request.

DUOFOLD HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO., 37 Elizabeth St, Mohawk, N. Y.

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That tense moment

—when the cue ball pauses with indecision *right on the edge of the pocket.*

It's just one of the ever-changing, exciting situations that make Home Billiards or Pocket Billiards *the game of a thousand thrills.*

Give your little steam "boy-ler" this "safety-valve" for his explosive energies. Let all the family share this royal diversion that steadies nerves, braces the body and induces sound sleep.

Brunswick "Baby Grand" Carom Billiard Style

"BABY GRAND"

Carom or Pocket Billiard Tables

A cabinet masterpiece in rich San Domingo mahogany. Note the equipment—genuine Vermont slate bed, celebrated Monarch quick-acting cushions and fast imported billiard cloth. These give the same speed, accurate angles and long life of Brunswick regulation tables, from which the "Baby Grand" varies only in size. Not a toy nor cheap-made make-shift. Yet sold to you at factory prices—*terms as low as 20c a day.*

Note, also, the concealed cue rack and accessory drawer that holds entire playing outfit.

"Baby Grand" sizes 3 by 6 feet, 3½ by 7, 4 by 8. Brunswick "Grand" 4½ by 9 feet. All furnished as a Carom, Pocket Billiard or combination Carom and Pocket Billiard Table.

Other Brunswick Home Billiard Tables include "Convertible" Models, which can be changed in a moment from full-fledged Billiard and Pocket Billiard Tables to Library or Dining Tables, and vice versa.

30 Days' Trial—A Year to Pay
Playing Outfit FREE

We give with each Brunswick Table a complete playing outfit FREE—balls, hand-tapered cues, rack, markers, spirit level, cover, cue-clamps, tips, brush, chalk, book on "How to Play," etc.

Mail the Coupon or send a postal for our brand new edition of "Billiards—The Home Magnet," a de luxe book that pictures Brunswick Tables in actual colors; gives easy terms, factory prices and full information of our 30-day trial offer. You incur no obligation and book comes postpaid.

Clip and Mail Today

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Dept. 2-K, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Please send me the free color-illustrated book—

"Billiards—The Home Magnet"

and details of your 30-day free trial offer.

Name .....

Address ..... (307)

WEATHERING GALES OF LAUGHTER

IT can be readily understood that a fun-maker must be a philosopher. Some philosophers are funny, and one of them has written a monograph on laughter, but these are different matters. Any man who has stood before thousands of people and has seen a smile break through the adamantine line of their countenances, has watched it stretch and spread, surge into a chuckle, rise and twinkle in a thousand eyes, and finally burst forth into a crescendo of irrepressible merriment—any one who has seen this night after night, and has known himself to be the cause of it, must inevitably have formed a philosophy of laughter. Marceline, the "droll" in the New York Hippodrome, says that his laugh-producing antics do not seem funny to him at all. His philosophy is that audiences are a queer breed of animals who react unexplainably to certain known tricks that he plays. But John Bunny, of the Vitagraph Film Company, has, upon his own testimony, a philosophy of another sort. In the October *Photoplay* he states it as follows:

Laughter is the solution of life; laughter is life; laughter daily makes it possible to go on. There is only one delight that is keener than that of a joke, a comment, or a gesture at which you spontaneously laugh, and that is the delight of making other people, a whole crowd of people, laugh with you. Making other people laugh is the greatest game in the world—and we are all playing it. Some of us are professionals; most of us are amateurs: that is all. We all like tears, I suppose, or we would not shed them so easily. But what is the good of tears, unless it is to increase our delight in laughter?

If the tragic spirit is always hovering over us, always the comic spirit is just around the corner. For the comic spirit, which is the spirit of laughter, is a rough-and-ready and every-day sort. It is above us or beneath us—it is of us. Laughter is a wind; sadness is a cloud. The wind of laughter—and nothing else—may dispel the cloud of sadness. What better job in life could a man hope for than to be a wind of laughter? None, unless to be a gale, a gale of laughter blowing around the world!

Such a statement, after thirty years of being a comedian, is a startling testimony to the efficacy of mirth. Confronted by an individual who believes so implicitly in the universal need of it, we can but laugh with him, as thousands do daily. John Bunny has made people cry, but that doesn't interest him. It is the laugh that counts. In acting before a camera, he confesses, he misses sorely the concrete, immediate response to his efforts. In order to receive his payment, he must go around to the "front" and listen in the dark to the people shrieking at his rotund shadow. But, on the other hand, he avoids thereby the terror of the footlight artist—stage-fright. One may have extorted a million laughs, and yet may find himself, in

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Some of the "Whys" of the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

The superior steadiness of the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac has its source in several causes, each and every one of them scientifically exact.

This superlative smoothness, in other words, is not left to chance, but is the positive result of positive principles.

And these positive principles exert secondary influences, each of which, in turn, contributes to the same desired end.

Translated into the simplest language, eight cylinders mean greater continuity in the generation of power. The greater the degree of continuity, the greater the smoothness, and the less the vibration, of course.

This, then, is the main and primary source of that steadiness which makes you forget that an engine is at work carrying the car forward.

The power impulses are not "almost" continuous, but actually and completely continuous, so that you are assured that the riding qualities of the car are as scientifically smooth as they can practically be made.

And then there are added to the main principle, the supplementary advantages which accrue from the very nature of the V-type engine—every one of them tending, again, to lessen vibration.

The crankshaft in the Cadillac V-type eight-cylinder engine, for instance, is but $26^{1}/_{16}$ inches long, between the outer ends of its rear and forward bearings.

Experienced motorists, familiar with the periodic vibration or "thrashing" which is characteristic in engines requiring a long crankshaft, will recognize immediately the beneficial effect of the lesser length.

The cam shaft, which is driven by a silent chain from the crankshaft, is likewise shorter, and another tendency toward periodic vibration is thus removed.

All of the reciprocating parts, including pistons, connecting rods, valves, etc., are very much lighter, a fact which in itself contributes very largely to smoothness and absence of vibration.

Again, the "smashing" force with which the power impulses are ordinarily applied, is eliminated in this Cadillac Eight-Cylinder engine because the application of power is distributed over eight pistons—an impulse every quarter turn of the fly-wheel—another element contributing to smoothness.

The impulses overlap so completely that they melt and merge, as we have said before, one into another. When one power impulse is but half way on its stroke, another impulse begins and the impact on each is relatively light.

No severe shock or jar is communicated in these explosions. The process is not a succession of hammering blows, but rather like the touch of light and expert fingers sweeping the key board of a piano with almost incredible speed.

The net result is that unique sensation which tends to make you forget the presence of the engine—that sense of buoyance and of being borne forward by some means other then mechanical.

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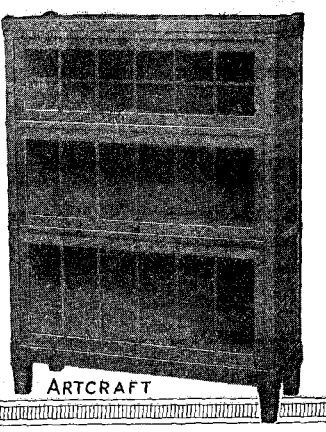

trembling panic, facing the thought of failure. John Bunny knows well enough what this experience is, and describes graphically the mental torture of the victim:

There are the rows of faces, each one looking very much like every other, and—horror of horrors!—each one as still, as patient, as glum, as the faces of the passengers in street-cars going home at night. Then it is that the comedian's heart rises in his breast, and his knees tremble under him, and the sweat rolls down his chest and—he does his best or his worst.

But when they do laugh and one laugh begets another and you can't mop your face or open your mouth without setting them off into guffaws! then the comedian really lives; then he rides the upper air; then he is a conqueror beside whom Christopher Columbus is a scared adventurer, afraid to go home, and Napoleon a little man with a frown.

EATING IN AMERICAN

"WHAT'S in a name?" is a matter of as much dispute at present, perhaps, as at any time since *Juliet* first pondered the question. Russia finds St. Petersburg distasteful and substitutes Petrograd; Turkey, finding this alteration too much for her sense of fitness (or, possibly, her sense of humor), changes it back again to St. Petersburg; and meanwhile the Associated Press and other heartless newsgatherers abroad continue to afflict the public with such names as Bovcerigz, Rzeszow, and Wieliczka. We at home must take foreign names as they come, but already the war has moved us, tho quite in the spirit of neutrality, to alter a few names in our own land. As evidence of this, from Chicago comes news of a change that may sweep like a fury of flame over the whole country, avenging in one instantaneous reversion to common sense an abuse of years' standing. Briefly, it is this: Chicago restaurateurs are deciding to call the dishes they serve by American names, instead of German or French. According to the Chicago *Post* we shall find that—

Where "Canapé Russe" led off for lunch, caviar on toast is the new appetizer. "Wiener Schnitzel, Holstein," has been given its passports, and veal cutlets with fried egg and vegetables rushed into its place. "Filet mignon, Stanley" is no more—it is Tenderloin steak, horseradish sauce. "Chicken broth en gelée" is just plain chicken broth in jelly. "Ris de veau, petits pois," is nothing more or less than sweetbreads with new peas. Chicken "sous cloche" is the same bird "under glass." For dessert "Lalla Rookh" is the well-known vanilla ice-cream, with rum.

Heretofore the lady or gentleman who ate in English in our best restaurants has been classed with the barbarian who failed to hand the waiter his watch and chain. To order plain sweetbreads and peas, instead of ris de veau, petits pois, identified a person as an aborigine who would tuck his napkin into his collar and eat his sweetbreads and peas with

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his knife. Next to a failure to tip, there was no deadlier insult possible to the attendants in a first-class restaurant than to be addrest in the English language. We do not pretend to understand this; we only know from experience that it is so.

We congratulate the Hôtel La Salle cooks (slang for *chef*) on their bravery in serving food not smothered in its native dialect. They are pioneers, and for a while no doubt will be maligned. But sooner or later they will get their due meed of appreciation from the countless army of hungry people who, at one time or another, have wandered through a linguistic menu scaling about $5 a syllable, and ordered whatever they could pronounce in the hope that it would turn out to be something good to eat; but which, masquerading under a name as long and as complicated as this sentence we are just writing, usually materialized as chicken hash or bologna sausage. We are encouraged to believe the time is coming when even the head waiters will descend from the gloomy heights of dignity they now occupy, and, meeting us on the common ground of a language we can both understand, treat us as if we were nearly as good as they are!

AN AMERICAN IN LOTUS-LAND

THEY say that a true American could not be happy in Lotus-land, and doubtless they malign us. The true American knows more than the mere alchemic trick of turning time into money. On occasion he can be extravagantly idle, even for days at a time. And yet, seldom does he understand the real nature of the Lotus-eater, the spendthrift of golden hours, to whom the striking of the clock, as time ticks on, is no more than the tinkling of bells stirred by the breeze. For such lack of sympathy he is not to be blamed, for it is a far cry from the city, where one runs to catch street-cars, to such a place as that described recently by a writer to the New York *Evening Post*. She writes from Longitude 156°, mid-Pacific, from an islet of Hawaii, where life is lived simply and comfortably on the theory that "Nature will provide." The story is practically only a diary of a few summer days, written with the lazy ease and inconsequentiality which is the very atmosphere of Lotus-land, She begins abruptly:

. . . Don't ask where we are. You will not find us on any map. We are not even a pin-point. We acknowledge the vagueness of our Hawaiian islet whereabouts. It is, in fact, one of the things we love.

We are only a fringe of beach between two great oceans—on one side the joyous blue of the Pacific, and on the other a great sea of sugar-cane surging up to the mountain wall behind, five thousand feet high; mountains on which you seem to see the very hand of God, the beginning of creation. It is a place where everything and everybody "begin again."

And here are found all races and peoples, a macédoine of nationalities. There are Japanese, Chinese, brown-faced and barefoot natives, Filipinos, Koreans, Portu-

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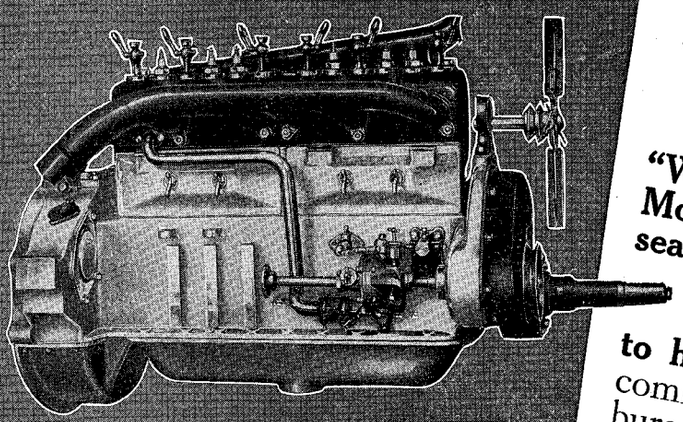

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guese, pretty Spanish girls, shy and well chaperoned, and a sprinkling of the more obscure types of world-wanderers. In little glimpses we are shown the mélange of humanity as it appears in the bright Hawaiian sunshine. First a glance from the veranda in the morning light:

Ogawa, the Japanese yard-man, is running along the horizon-line watering palms and ferns; Ichi, also Japanese, is somewhere on the Milky Way conveying papaias and pineapples to the breakfast-table, and incidentally making a charming bit of color in the morning light with her gray kimono and obi of turquoise blue. The Chinese cook, Ah Yee, very much in the ascendent, is boiling rice and frying bananas against the moment when "Boss come *kaukau* (eat)."

Then a view of the tiny estate, bounded—

On the north, by a little native store where you can buy three eggs, five bananas, ten *kukui* nuts, and get your watch mended. Also on the north, a pseudo-Japanese priest-house, where the faithful assemble on feast-days and distribute cakes to any and all. On the east, a New England parson and a mussy "Park," so it is labeled. On the south, a square of sand (perpetually covered with drying fish), and the Ah Lum store, with Ah Lum himself and the ten little Ah Lums. (That boundary of Ah Lum's is a source of continual fascination.) On the west, another Chinese store, with a pretty wife; a Japanese carpenter and his family, and a Japanese tailor-shop.

Perhaps you are asking, "What's in the yard?" Well, first, and last, and always—mango-trees. I am sitting under one now, with a group of children, waiting for a ripe mango to fall. When it comes "kerchunk," there will be a race for all to see who gets it. I don't, you may be sure. Those little people squatting on their heels are incredibly swift. Once upon a time, when I grasped a mango which hit my nose, I heard them say, "The fuller take." (In our beach vernacular everybody's a "fuller," regardless of age, sex, or previous condition of granditude.) As you have doubtless heard, eating a mango is a kind of abandoned joy. Down you go biting into the juicy fruit from which great, luscious streams pour forth over your countenance, hair, and clothing. It's worth it. You count the world and cleanliness well lost, and go on gaily to the next. For this is the invariable rule of mango-land: if you eat one, you eat three at least. And some little friends of mine are a bit aggrieved because their mother has fixt the daily maximum limit at fifteen. Oh! parents can be so hard! . . . . . .

Where did I leave off? The yard? I have just made a tour of it to explain that under no circumstances must the branches of the *kukui* be wantonly trimmed. This is the form that the directions took, otherwise they would be completely misunderstood. "You savvy this kind tree?" (putting my hand upon it). "You savvy, yes? Boss." (Oh, the number of times I invoke J.'s spirit and authority!) "He too much like. No want cut. This time? Yes, all time—no cut! Boss too much *huhu* (angry) before cut."

J. seems to be especially attached to the *kukui*, and indeed I do not wonder. The leaves are shimmering gray with plumes of white blossoms like the lilac, only more exquisite, and a solid trunk of deep, rich black. It's like a bit of poetry, a bar of music in the offensive prose and discord of our beach hovels and shanties. For we are dirty; shockingly, fearfully, horribly dirty; sewerage unknown; sanitation written only on the stars; stenches innumerable; ways of living curious, surprizing, and all in the open, so "he who runs" and walks may mark, learn, and fearsomely digest.

"I can hear you asking," the writer hastens to add, "'What about the babies? How do you dare bring them up in a place like that? Why do you live near the hovels and shanties?'" Her reply is readily given:

Because the "babies" are already germ-proof. Barefooted, with only one garment (rompers), bareheaded, outdoors day and night (we sleep on a screened veranda), bathing in the sea, drinking good milk, they are supremely, superbly well and strong. Our cow, called after native royalty Queen Kahumanu, is our family hearthstone, as it were—our Lares and Penates. Where we go, she goes, or the other way around. We rely on her as we do on this wonderful, wonderful climate. Sunlight pulses around and through the babies, and shines from their jolly little curls and browned faces. For they are not pink and white, but amber—these Sun Children of ours.

NEW SURGICAL TACTICS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

IT has been said that the armies in Europe have better arrangements for taking care of the dead than of the wounded. It may seem a ludicrous example of inefficiency that, where large numbers of wounded are certain to result from every battle fought, the most elaborate measures have not been taken to provide for them. Yet something must be granted to the fact that war to-day is fought on a scale unprecedented, with untried equipment and according to tactics unknown in any former actual fighting experience. The army surgeons and their staffs face conditions for which no one could be completely prepared. In six weeks of fighting the wounded totaled nearly a quarter of a million, a record which the reddest page of history can not exceed. In the New York *Herald*, Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., explains the difficulties confronted by the surgeons of to-day:

During the Civil War in this country, or even during the Franco-Prussian War, a battle lasted for a day or at most two and a portion of the third, and then an opportunity was afforded to succor the wounded and carry them at least to the field hospitals for surgical treatment. Now there is very little chance for that until many days have passed, and in the meantime there are ever so many more wounded demanding attention than in the battles of a generation ago. This new problem has developed a new mode of procedure on the surgeon's part and a modern method of caring for the wounded in battle which does

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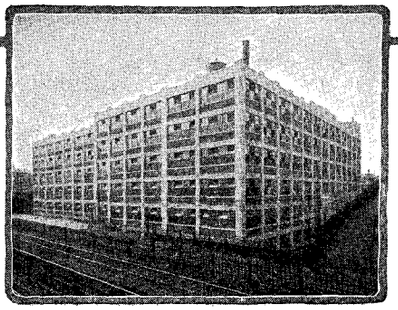

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much to save at least some of the awful suffering that has to be undergone.

The surgeon now does not wait for the end of a battle, nor does he remain in quarters some distance at the rear, expecting the wounded to be carried to him, for the number of wounded are entirely too great for that and the battle is waged too strenuously to permit such movements of the hospital corps.

Armed with a pocket surgical case, in which are contained a number of absolutely necessary instruments and ligatures, and with some antiseptics, especially iodin, and, above all, carrying a hypodermic syringe and a plentiful supply of morphin and other anodyne drugs, the surgeon on hands and knees makes his way along the rows of the dead and wounded even while the battle is raging, and, with the shots passing over him, stretches himself alongside those needing care and proceeds to help them in the best way that he can for the moment.

This is the key-note of the surgeon's new duties: temporary alleviation of pain and stoppage of loss of blood. It may be days before the men he relieves can be placed in comfortable wards in some field hospital; meanwhile the hospital is the field itself. No longer does the surgeon depend upon antiseptics alone. He has progressed a step beyond that, and now includes anesthetics invariably in his field equipment. Dr. Walsh explains:

As soon as a wounded man is encountered he is given a full hypodermic dose of morphin and his position is made as comfortable as possible by supporting wounded members and putting a fold of one of his own garments under his head. Every soldier in a modern army carries in his knapsack a little packet of antiseptic gauze and a bandage or two. The surgeon examines the wound, particularly for any external bleeding, and relieves that by catching the artery, if one is spurting, and tying it. Oozing of blood is prevented by packing with gauze and by pressure.

A tourniquet which was the old-fashioned mode, preventing bleeding by twisting a bandage so tightly around the limb as to prevent all blood from flowing through it, is now very seldom applied, because it may be many hours before more special attention can be paid to the wounded man, and in the meantime gangrene or very serious infective processes would be set up in the limb. Where an artery is not directly wounded the pressure of gauze can be depended on to cause stoppage of bleeding, especially in connection with the use of morphin, which lowers blood-pressure and lessens the movements that might cause reopening of bleeding points.

The fact that the gauze is antiseptic and carefully carried by each individual soldier in its original wrappings, that are meant to keep it aseptic, provides the proper material which the surgeon could not well take with him in sufficient quantity on his crawling errand of mercy, and which could not be well preserved from possible infection if it were carried in any considerable quantities. All that one soldier carries may not be needed for himself, and then some of this material is employed for those lying near him, so far as is necessary.

Where bones have been broken in the

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limbs by bullets the soldier's own bayonet or his rifle is used as a splint, so that when it becomes necessary to move him, whenever that will be possible, the soft tissues will be not further injured than they have been by the renewed movement of the fragments and the bony fractures rendered even more compound, that is, set more in communication with the outer air, and therefore made much more in danger of infection than they were before.

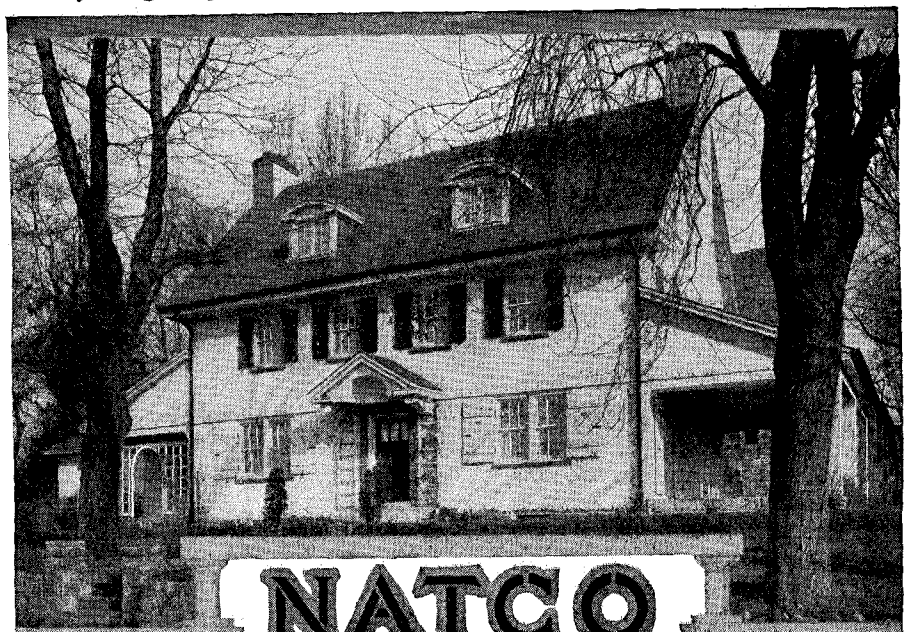
Wherever wounds are exposed to particular infection iodin is used as an antiseptic and a protective. Iodin is also employed as an antiseptic before the introduction of the hypodermic needle, so as to avoid the carrying in of infectious material from the skin, for soldiers have often not had the opportunity, even if they always had the inclination, to wash themselves for days before, and their resistive vitality is distinctly lowered so that infections readily take place.

The antiseptic having played its part, the further services of the anesthetic combine to restore the victim and refresh his weakened forces. Dr. Walsh shows how kind a nurse morphin may be to the fevered, pain-racked, and nerve-frenzied patient:

It takes usually only a few moments after the hypodermic before the wounded soldier feels more comfortable, and the dose is usually large enough so that in spite of the battle raging round him he falls to sleep. If he has been through days of fighting, such as many of the men during the present war have had to encounter, sleep comes rather readily with the beneficent aid of morphin, in spite of his own pain and all the bustle and tumult around him. The picture of these sleeping, helpless soldiers dreaming away hours that would otherwise be full of intensest pain and discomfort is the one relieving feature of the awful scene of the modern battle-field.

Most of the wounded are suffering very severely from thirst, partly because they have had no opportunity to drink fluids to any extent for hours before the battle, partly because their exertions have tended to use up their fluids, and partly because they had been too occupied with their surroundings to obtain as much fluid as they could when the opportunity presented itself. The morphin quiets this thirst better than anything else. It would often be dangerous to carry what might seem a bounteous supply of water to soldiers under such circumstances. It would raise their blood-pressure, which would cause bleeding to begin again in many places even after it had stopt, and would often be fatal for those who had wounds in the abdominal region which had pierced their stomachs and intestines. The one hope for these men is that they shall be kept at rest, and their digestive tract left quite empty. Not a few of them recover completely and rather rapidly under such circumstances.

A good deal of sympathy is aroused for soldiers on the firing-line, because, as a rule, for many hours at a time they do not get regular food and must be satisfied with very little to eat. It is fortunate for many of them, however, when wounds come in the abdominal region, that their stomachs and intestines are practically empty, for that constitutes the best possible protection against the pouring out of intestinal contents, which would inevitably lead to fatal peritonitis. A wound, even if



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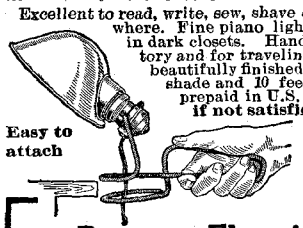

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doubly penetrating, of an empty stomach or intestines seldom produces anything more than a very localized area of peritonitis, and men have been known to have as many as seven penetrating wounds of the intestines, a single ball causing all of them because of its mode of passage through the abdominal cavity, without causing anything more than a passing intraabdominal inflammatory reaction from which they completely recovered.

The morphin has a very favorable action in a number of other ways. The awful scare that settles down over a man who does not know how badly he is wounded and fears for the worst, while for hours there may be no chance to help himself and no opportunity for treatment, would of itself prove fatal in many cases. It is perfectly possible for a wounded man to be literally scared to death over his condition, which may not be nearly so serious as he thinks. Besides, this scare has a tendency to raise blood pressure, to make his heart beat faster than before, and consequently to cause bleeding to occur more copiously.

Nature mercifully causes many a man to lose consciousness shortly after being wounded, even tho the wound may not touch a vital spot in him. During such a fainting spell bleeding usually stops because the heart beats slow and feebly, but when the wounded man recovers consciousness the restlessness and dread of consequences that ensue often cause serious effects. All these are dissipated by the use of morphin.

Besides, there is no worry about others, and none of that awful depression that comes as a consequence of seeing mortally, or very seriously, wounded men all around, most of them crying and moaning. The surgeon proceeds to crawl from one to another, fixing up their wounds rapidly by first-aid methods, giving the consoling hypodermic, fixing them in the most comfortable attitudes, spending a few minutes with each one and succeeding in relieving sometimes a dozen an hour. He must have his wits around him; he must be utterly fearless for himself; he must be intent on his work, but he has his reward in the grateful looks of men who for the time being thought all was over with them. Occasionally after half an hour he has to go back to some wounded man—often not one of the most badly wounded—who is making a great fuss and disturbing those around him, and who must be given an additional hypodermic of the precious morphin.

This is the surgeon's work all the day long, and as much of the night as he can actually keep awake. Every moment seems time stolen from those who need it sadly, and it continues for days. Men can be mowed down by hundreds, and even thousands, with machine guns, but they have to be cared for, and their suffering relieved individually. Even the hopelessly wounded is not left to die unattended, or, at least, neglected, now. He is given the consoling injection of morphin, partly for the sake of others as well as himself, as the surgeon passes. The inhuman slaughter goes on, but the redeeming element of surgical care comes in as some compensation for it all, and at least the suffering of men in mind, as well as body—the mental torture having often been worse in the past than the physical pain—is relieved, and he is given his best chance for recovery from his wounds.

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SUNDAY DINNER SERVED BY UNCLE SAM

BEFORE the days of the cool, compact, tho sometimes uncertain, gas-range, it was not uncommon for families to purchase their Sunday dinners, already cooked, at a nearby bakeshop or *rôtisserie*. From that stage we have progressed, through the gas-range and fireless cooker, to the kitchenette, and now a step beyond is being taken. In Indiana appears a reversion to the old-time method of securing ready-cooked dinners, but with a difference. One does not run around the corner for the roast: that would not be up to date. Instead, one idles slowly home from church of a Sunday, finishes the morning paper in comfort by the fire, and waits with faith secure for the appearance of the postman to bring the Sunday dinner direct to the door. The Indianapolis *Star* explains the operation of this new system of cookless cooking and suggests a few schemes of a similar nature:

Roast chicken packed in dough in an air-tight can, which acts like a fireless cooker and retains the heat, sent by parcel post direct to the consumer, is the device of a farmer in the north end of the State. From one hundred to two hundred South Bend citizens are getting chicken for their Sunday dinners in this way. It arrives piping hot and is very satisfactory.

That farmer is ingenious; he has initiative. There was the parcel post, at his hand were the chickens, and in the distance was a market. Why not utilize the best means of transportation available? The experiment was tried and has proved successful. Doubtless he will extend his efforts and presently will be conducting a varied delicatessen business by long-distance order, for that enterprising sort of man is not likely to be satisfied with one venture of the kind.

The parcel post has not yet proved the short cut between producer and consumer that was hoped, but it is such individual experiments as these that will gradually bring about this desirable end. For there are many foods, cooked or uncooked, that city-dwellers would prefer to get direct from the farmer rather than through the medium of cold-storage houses and various middlemen.

Chicken is one of these, for the experienced consumer knows that freshly killed, healthy farm poultry has a flavor quite superior to that of fowls long in storage or feverish from close confinement in crowded coops in market.

Eggs would make another marketable parcel-post product if some one would devise a safe method of shipment. [Such a method was described in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 29, 1913.] Fastidious folk know that really fresh eggs are a luxury greatly to be desired, and the very suspicion that the specimen served to them has been in storage for months effectually destroys the appetite for it.

Country-cured ham is also a luxury coveted by many who find the genuine article unattainable in city markets—the slow-cured, smoked ham not known to commerce. Spareribs with real meat on the bones, well-made country sausage, head-cheese, and other pork products are in

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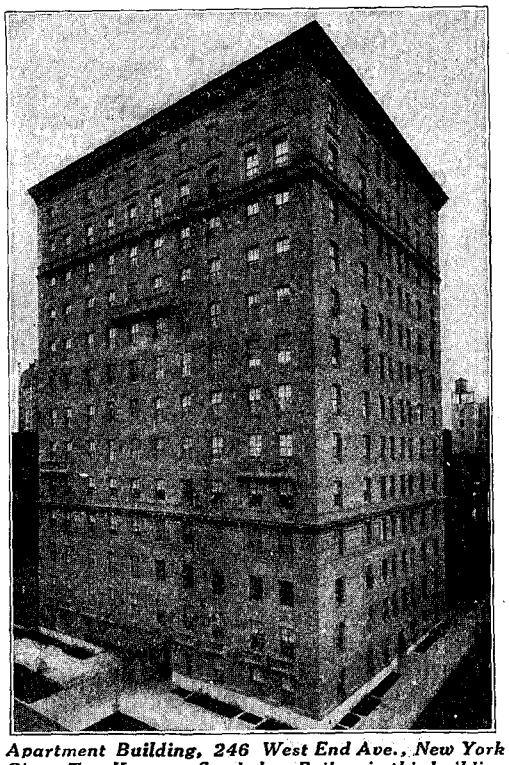

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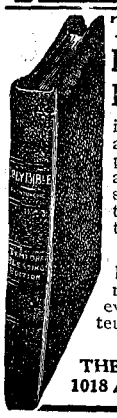

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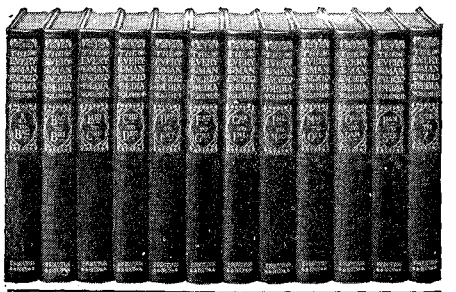

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demand. The maker of good butter can always find customers at good prices, but the making of "gilt-edged" butter, unfortunately, is an art which few have mastered, and good country butter is hard to find.

These are but a few of the many articles in which there might be an active, direct traffic between producer and consumer. The example of the farmer who evolved the roast-chicken scheme should inspire others to original ventures in finding purchasers for their wares.

SPINNING A NEW ONE ACROSS THE PLATE

FOLLOWING the wail of many baseball fans that the game has become all pitching and little hitting, comes the news—adding insult to injury—that a new kind of ball has been used for some time by several pitchers, one more difficult to locate than any of those generally known. This is the emery-ball, last pitched some days ago by Ray Keating, of the New York Americans, against the Athletics. By the help of this ball he won on this day a scintillating victory over the world's champions; but the emery-ball proved something of a boomerang, for its very difficulty urged Second Baseman Collins, of the opposing team, to show considerable curiosity as to the manner of its direction. His inquiring mind led him straight to the mark, and he forthwith called upon Umpire Connolly to examine Keating's glove. The ball was curiously roughened on one side, and in the glove was found the cause—a square inch of emery-paper sewed into the palm. By the aid of the emery-paper the pitcher could get an extremely effective grip on the ball, resulting in quite a new line of bewildering breaks and swerves. The New York *Sun* remarks further on the genesis of the freak ball, which has now been forbidden under heavy penalty in all the clubs of the American League:

When Keating's trick was discovered the news leaked out that most of the New York pitchers had mastered the new style of delivery. Indeed most of the twirlers who were supposed to be expert in the manipulation of the spitball were using emery-paper instead of saliva. They were schooled in the art by Catcher Ed Sweeney, who for several years was the battery-mate of Russell Ford. It was Ford who first discovered the cunning use to which emery-paper might be put. His experiments along these lines resulted in his wonderful record of twenty-six victories and only six defeats in the American League campaign of 1910.

That season, under George Stallings, Ford as a first-year man established one of the most enviable records of all time. He came from the Southern League highly recommended as a spitball pitcher. In fast company within a few weeks he gained wide publicity as the originator of a freak delivery. It was claimed that he could break his spitball at will to either side. This mastery made him as formidable against a left-hander as against a right-handed batsman.

The truth of the matter is that Ford threw very, very few spitballs to Ameri-

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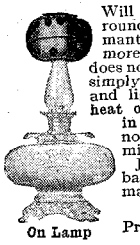

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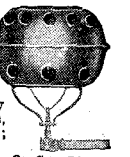

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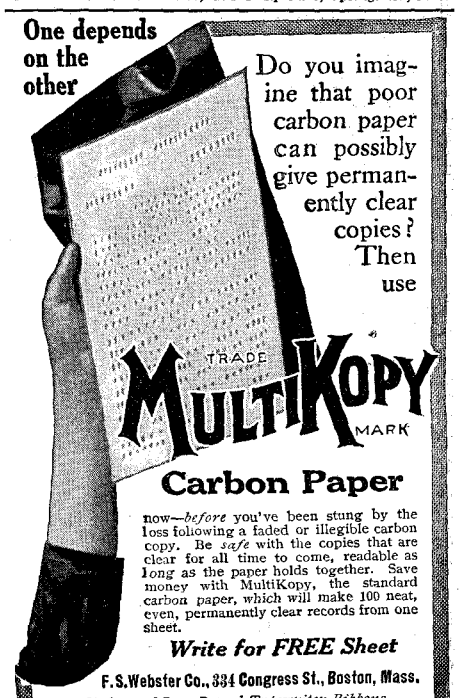

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can League batters. His freak, or double-barreled spitter, was nothing more than the emery-papered style in which Keating was discovered. Occasionally Ford would offer the moist brand, but only often enough to keep concealed his real ace.

"Sweeney was in on the secret," said Frank Chance recently. "But he kept the secret well. He was the only man in the business outside of Ford who had the faintest idea of Russ's secret up to a few weeks ago. He tells me that the discovery was made quite by accident. Kahler, the Cleveland pitcher, dreamed one night that Ford told him the secret. He immediately experimented with emery-paper and found that he could get marvelous results. He told Sweeney of the discovery, and Sweeney immediately realized that Ford's secret had become an open book. It was then that he imparted instructions to his battery-mates.

"Ford was far more cunning than Keating," Chance continued. "Ray had the emery-paper sewed in the palm of his glove. As soon as Connolly called for the mit the cat was out of the bag.

"Ford, I am told, never left himself open in this way. He wore a glove from which the palm had been cut. Then, by palming the emery-paper, he was able to roughen the surface of the ball to the required degree without running the risk of detection. This he accomplished while bluffing the motions of preparing a spit-ball. Keating was too careless in his motions to get away with such a smart bunch of players as the Athletics."

Chance declares that never in his long experience has he seen such a puzzling assortment of shoots and twists as result from the delivery of a ball properly doctored with emery application.

"Mack's men were completely mystified with what Keating hurled at them," said the Peerless Leader. "Ray had those sluggers hopping around to save their lives. Of course none of the pitchers in our league have mastered the delivery as well as Ford had in 1910, for they haven't had time enough to work on it. In Sweeney, who was familiar with every phase of the teaser, New York had a very distinct advantage over any rival. This freak is more deadly to the fingers of an inexperienced backstop than even the spitball was, for it is possest of more freakish breaks. You will remember that it took several years to break in catchers capable of receiving the ordinary spitter."

The freakish traits of this latest delivery are very easy of explanation. Deviation from the course of flight of a thrown ball is caused by air resistance. A ball, spinning as it travels, affords the more resistance or friction on the side turning into resisting air. A roughened spot not only enables the pitcher to take a firmer grip so that this spin may be greatly increased, but also affords greater resistance to the air. Consequently the course of the ball is changed more abruptly or into the freakish shoots for which the emery-ball already has become famed.

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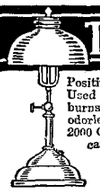

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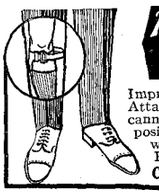

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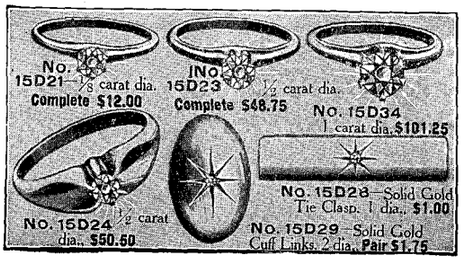
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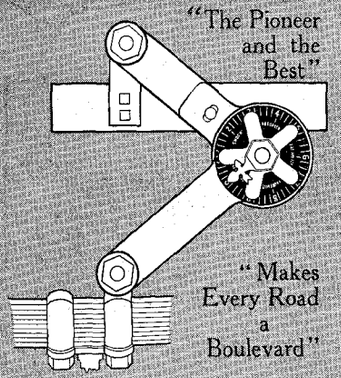

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Bad.—THE NEW MAID—"In my last place I always took things fairly easy."

COOK—"Well, it's different here. They keep everything locked up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Inefficacy of Prayer.—MARJORIE—"Will I get everything I pray for, mama?"

MOTHER (cautiously) — "Everything that's good for you, dear."

MARJORIE (disgustedly)—"Oh, what's the use, then; I get that anyway."—*Life.*

Rare Courtesy.—"How do you like your new music-master?"

"He is a very nice, polite young man. When I made a mistake yesterday he said: 'Pray, mademoiselle, why do you take so much pains to improve upon Beethoven?'"—*Le Figaro.*

A Promising Investment.—"The lasting, delightful perfume of the age. One who can prove that the perfume of Otto Mohini is not lasting for four days by putting five drops on the handkerchief will be rewarded Rs. 100 cash. Try only small tube and get the reward."—Adv. in the *Hitavada.*—*Punch.*

Improvement on Nature.—At the orphan asylum the childless Mrs. Hathiway, who had selected an infant for adoption, suddenly showed trepidation.

"Will I have to keep the baby, if it doesn't suit my husband?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Of course you won't have to keep it," responded the accommodating matron. "You can bring the kid back and exchange it any time. We're not arbitrary, like the stork."—*Judge.*

Opportunity.—A young suburban doctor whose practise was not very great sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His man servant appeared at the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches again. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful for a moment, then leveled his eyes at the servant.

"No," he said.—*Lippincott's.*

A Fable of Fortune.—Lazyman, Contentedman, and Busyman lived together in the same house. One day, when only Lazyman and Contentedman were at home, Opportunity knocked.

As Lazyman made not the slightest move to go to the door, Contentedman went and opened it.

"I am Opportunity," said the visitor, "and I have something very wonderful for you."

Lazyman yawned and said nothing.

Contentedman courteously explained that he was not interested, for the very good reason that he had everything he wanted.

"I believe Busyman also lives here," said Opportunity. "Where is he? I know he would be glad to see me."

"Indeed he would, but he's out. He's always busy running around. You're not the first Opportunity that's missed. Opportunities have been knocking here regularly for years, but he's never at home. I tell him it doesn't pay to be so busy."

Opportunity walked away with dejected mien.—*Life.*

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Utter Proof.—" Do yer love me, 'Erb? "

" Love yer, 'Liza, I should jest think I does. Why, if yer ever gives me up I'll murder yer. I can't say more'n that, can I? "—*Punch.*

Two Artists.—" This pianist has wonderful power. He can make you feel hot or cold, happy or morose, at will."

" That's nothing new. So can our janitor."—*Canadian Courier.*

Explained.—" Your daughter plays some very robust pieces."

" She's got a beau in the parlor," growled pa, " and that loud music is to drown the sound of her mother washing the dishes."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Too Easy.—HARRY—" Marry me and your smallest wishes will always be fulfilled."

CARRIE—" I am able to do that myself. What I want is a man who will gratify my biggest wishes."—*Town Topics.*

If They Could Speak.—AUNT KATE—" Oh, you precious darling! Won't you give auntie a kiss this morning? "

BABY—" I suppose I'll have to. Here, nurse, wash off Aunt Kate's mouth with this solution of boric acid."—*Life.*

Agile Parent.—" Papa, what is an escutcheon? "

" Why? "

" This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."

" Oh, yes! An escutcheon is a light-colored vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen."—*Houston Post.*

Taken at His Word.—At a recent election the candidate was " heckled " rather badly by the local butcher. At last he grew rather tired of it, and hinted that the man was wasting time by asking silly questions.

The butcher, enraged, retorted—

" If I had you in my sausage-machine I'd make mince-meat of you."

The candidate turned to him, and asked, gently:

" Is thy servant a dog that thou shouldst do this thing? "—*Tit-Bits.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &c., OF THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., N.Y.City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHEN TO OPEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTION taken in September, permitting sales of unlisted securities, is believed in financial quarters to be a step the influence of which will act favorably on the problem of opening the Stock Exchange for unrestricted business. Just how soon this opening will take place, no one in authority as yet ventures to say. The paramount reason for delay has long been the banking situation. When that clears up sufficiently—that is, when loans secured by listed stocks are made sufficiently safe—it is believed that an opening will be made. In some quarters it has been understood that, as a tentative opening date, November 1 has been selected. This, however, is contingent on the course of events in finance, and notably on the Federal Reserve Bank for New York being in full operation by that time. The chances, however, of this bank being in full operation on November 1 are somewhat doubtful. Some authorities in the banking world believe that the Federal Reserve Bank will not be ready before December 1, in which case the Exchange would not be opened before that date. On this point, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The practical work that the New York Federal Bank must accomplish in connection with the local financial situation is the conversion of the present Vreeland emergency-note circulation, which in New York at present is somewhat in excess of $140,000,000. For this circulation Federal notes will, as a broad proposition, be issued, altho there necessarily will not be a technical and specific exchange. The new notes will be based, as is well known, on commercial paper. Many details will obviously have to be worked out in forcing, even at the most rapid rate possible, the new currency into circulation. Bankers have advices from Washington that the printing of the new Federal currency is proceeding rapidly. There will thus be slight probability of delay from the purely mechanical end of the situation.

"But other sources of delays can not be so effectively handled in advance. For instance, the Class C directors of the various district banks have not been definitely announced. It is known that full selections have been made. These men are not at all likely to be able to immediately relinquish the important positions they have heretofore been occupying and which have fitted them for the new responsibilities that they are to assume. Some may require a full month to arrange the transfer.

"This in turn brings up the question whether it will be the policy of the Federal Board to inaugurate the reserve banks of the various districts piecemeal or whether it will not be thought desirable to place the entire system simultaneously in operation. There is much to be said on either side of this proposal, since presumably there will be considerable criticism by outlying sections if New York should be singled out by permitting its district bank to be first placed in operation. On the other hand, the argument that is suggested at this center is that the Reserve Board will first desire to make a model bank to try out in a practical way the various problems, instead of allowing complications to arise by attempting the same thing at one time under varying conditions. New York, obviously, by its preponderating share of the country's business, would be by long odds the advantageous district in which to establish a bank, after which the banks of the other districts could be modeled.

"Another feature that will take time will be the collection of an efficient staff at New York capable of taking hold of the new financial situation in an authoritative way. This, according to banking interests here, can not be safely attempted in as short a period as four weeks. It will not be safe to assume such a heavy burden as will have to be carried, in New York at least, until the entire staff has been thoroughly trained and the delicate questions that must naturally arise have been worked out.

"Another problem is the selection and fitting up of a banking-house. There have been suggestions, for instance, that temporary quarters might be obtained until the Chase National Bank vacates its offices on the ground floor of the Clearing House building. Such a location seems for obvious reasons the ideal one. The question of clearings in connection with or independent of the Clearing House is an interesting one. There will, too, necessarily be delay in formulating systems of accounts. Furthermore, the banks must be called upon for their subscriptions to the Federal Bank's capital."

It is believed that danger from European liquidation has become a small factor in the problem of opening the Exchange. Far more serious is the banking situation. A suggestion has been made, and in some quarters commented on favorably, that a combination or syndicate might be formed with resources reaching as great as $250,000,000, to support prices for stocks when a possible slump occurs. On this subject a writer in *The Financial World* says:

"This task is one that, tho formidable, is by no means insurmountable. As we have pointed out previously, the total of British holdings of our securities is $5,000,000,000, according to the best authorities, and perhaps $6,500,000,000, counting Great Britain and Continental Europe as well. Authorities disagree as to the percentage of this great mass of securities that will probably come from Europe sooner or later, but even if only 10 per cent. of the total were offered, that would mean $650,000,000, and only 1 per cent. of the total of foreign holdings would mean that $65,000,000 would have to be raised.

"We do not believe that the liquidation from abroad would be nearly so great in volume as expected, and think a $250,000,000 pool would more than care for such selling, and, as it would in all probability be extended over a period of many months, the $250,000,000 would not be required all in a lump. Mere pledges for that amount, with assurances of $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 for instant use, would go a long way toward meeting the situation, as we see it.

"The worst of the panicky selling has already taken place and what is now likely to come is selling that would take the form of cautious liquidation in order to prevent sacrifices."

EUROPEAN HOLDINGS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES

In reply to inquiries specifically addrest to them, thirty-one corporations on September 28 had replied to a *Wall Street Journal* inquiry as to the amounts of their stocks held in Europe. These foreign holdings on June 30 of this year amounted

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But January 1st, 1915, offers still one more; a big one; a marvelous reason. That day the great Panama-California Exposition at San Diego opens its flower-decked gates to the world.

It is a combination of attractions you may never see again in this world; escape from winter cold, a visit to the world's garden spot, with a wonderful Exposition to instruct, to delight with its beauty and charm.

Begin now to plan this trip; whether you travel merely for pleasure, for new scenes and surroundings; or for study, observation, practical knowledge, San Diego and the Panama-California Exposition should be your objective point.

This great Exposition is to display possibilities; it is an Exposition of tomorrow, more than of yesterday; you'll see, not only what men *have done*, but what they can do; you'll see them *doing it;* you'll see the plans for what they're going to do; the resources and opportunities of the great Southwest are arrayed before you.

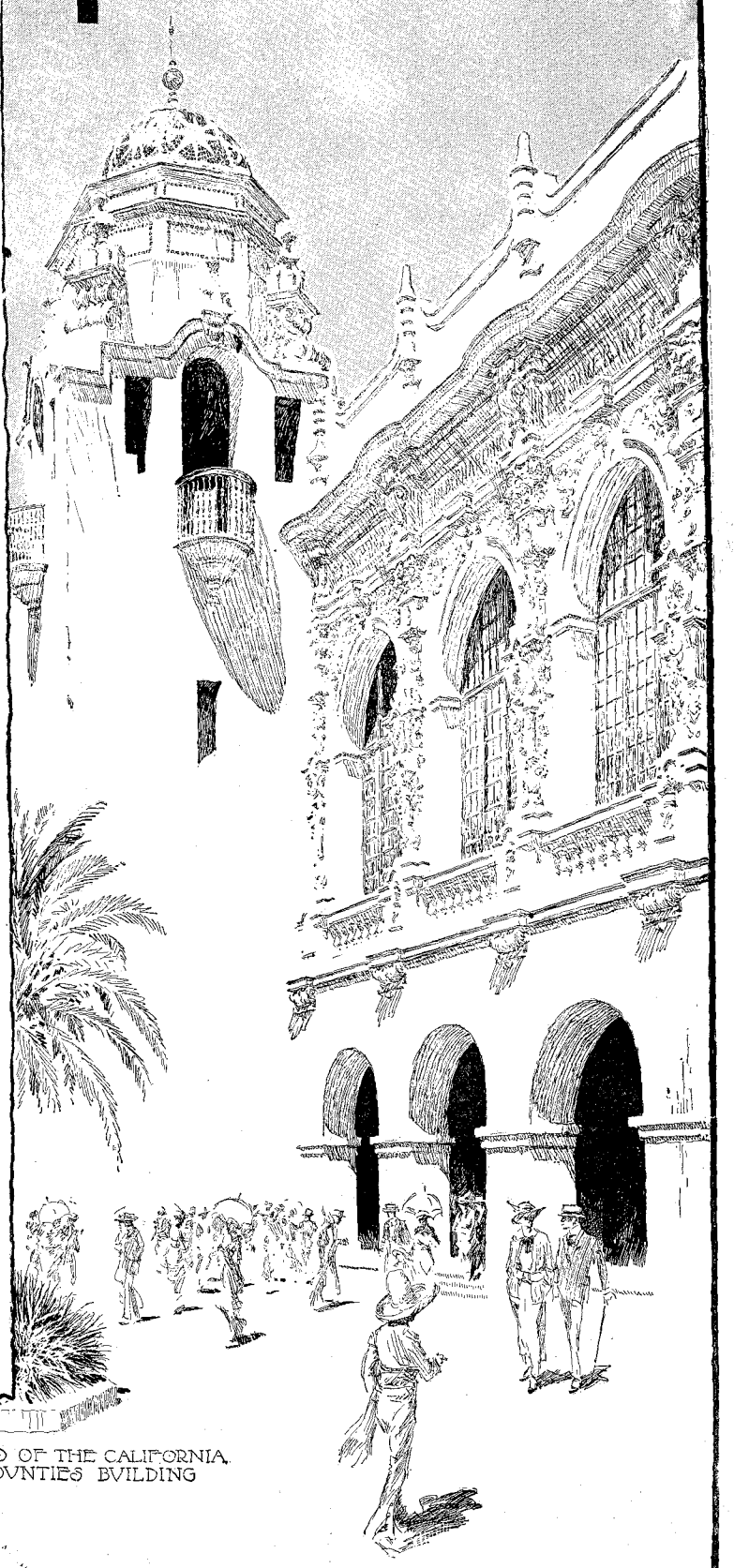
The Exposition is a beautiful Spanish Colonial city, built in a wonderful natural park. You are invited to be a guest there; to stay as long as you choose.

The gates open January 1st, 1915, and do not close until December 31st, 1915.

1915 All the year **Get your ticket to San Diego** **1915 All the year**

Los veo venir de lejanas regiones
buscanda una morada en tu gentil seno.
—*De "Numancia"—Cervantes.*

"I see them come, the peoples from afar
Who on thy gentle breast will seek to dwell."
—*From "Numancia"—Cervantes.*



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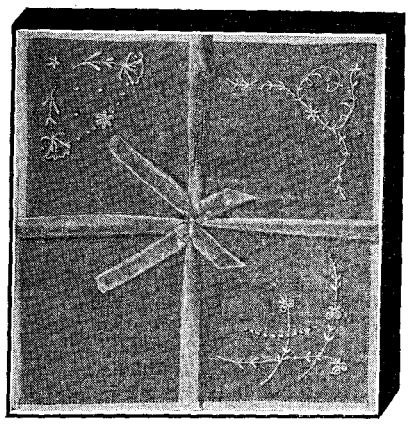
Buy Your Handkerchiefs Direct From the Importers and Save Several Profits



No. 15—Ladies' all Pure Linen Handkerchiefs with Embroidered Name in one corner. Put up 3 Handkerchiefs of one name in each Box. Sold only in this way. Over sixty different names. Price, per box..... **50c**

Ready November 1st
Our Holiday Handkerchief Catalog

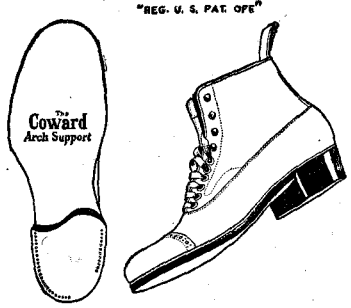
Illustrating the finest line of Handkerchiefs on this Continent. Send for it—it is Free.

Newcomb-Endicott Company

Dept. P
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"



For structural foot-weakness, (falling arch, "turned" ankles or flat foot,) the Coward Arch Support Shoe, with Coward Extension Heel, gives prompt relief. It prevents arch strain, holds the ankles true, and restores strength and elasticity to the muscles of the feet.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel made by James S. Coward for over 34 years.

FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND MEN

Send for Catalogue. Mail Orders Filled

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., New York

in total to $318,133,017 par value, the total outstanding stock of these corporations being $3,064,850,775—a showing which makes it clear that the European holdings in American stocks represent only about 10½ per cent. of the par value. Following is a table of the European holdings for June 30, 1914:

Company	*Stock Outstanding*	*Number of Holders*	*Number of European Holders*	*Par Value Stock Held in Europe*
Am. Car & Fy.	$60,000,000	10,733	124	$8,014,800
Am. Ice	19,045,100	1,565	.....	.....
Am. Lgt. & Tr.	28,847,900	3,440	39	231,200
Am. Sm. Ref. com.	50,000,000	3,383	60	6,719,900
Am. Sm. Ref. pf.	50,000,000	8,272	303	2,314,800
Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A.	17,000,000	36	4	11,962,900
Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B.	30,000,000	1,420	73	13,550,400
Am. Sugar Ref.	90,000,000	19,136	71	292,600
Am. Tel. & Tel.	344,672,300	57,639	881	12,479,900
Am. Tobac. com.	40,242,400	1,932	18	53,500
Am. Tobacco pf.	52,775,400	5,896	115	365,900
Atl. Coast Line	68,754,700	3,119	10	11,500
Buff., Roch. & P.	16,500,000	265	5	13,800
Del. & Hudson	42,503,000	6,842	48	289,300
Goodrich com.	60,000,000	3,419	25	13,785
Goodrich pf.	30,000,000	2,176	53	9,280
Kans. City Sou.	51,000,000	2,994	167	22,205,500
Laclede Gas	13,200,000	1,842	25	249,000
Lehigh Valley	60,608,000	7,558	130	1,196,450
Mississippi Cent.	3,940,000	520	.....	.....
Nat'l Lead	45,023,000	6,792	48	371,200
Nevada Consol.	9,997,285	8,165	40	29,460
Norf. & West	130,750,600	8,232	594	7,440,600
Pennsylvania	499,265,700	90,114	11,822	74,490,442
P. & Lake Erie	29,988,000	154	.....	.....
Phelps Dodge	45,000,000	512	6	29,200
Pub. Serv. N. J.	25,000,000	1,368	1	20,000
Reading	140,000,000	6,705	425	.....
Rumely M.	21,658,300	2,600	106	.....
St. Jos. & Gr. I.	13,599,400	347	36	358,700
St. Louis S. W.	36,249,750	800	23	165,700
Stan. Oil (Cal.)	30,000,000	4,438	72	290,400
Studebaker	40,111,600	1,754	224	3,443,100
Texas & Pac.	38,763,810	1,270	10	500,000
U. S. Steel com.	508,302,500	47,695	.....	122,404,500
U. S. Steel pf.	360,281,100	80,403	.....	27,514,200
West Maryland	59,429,230	1,009	11	177,000
Western Union	99,752,800	14,144	145	.....
Woolworth com.	50,000,000	1,340	39	589,700
Woolworth pf.	14,000,000	938	33	334,300

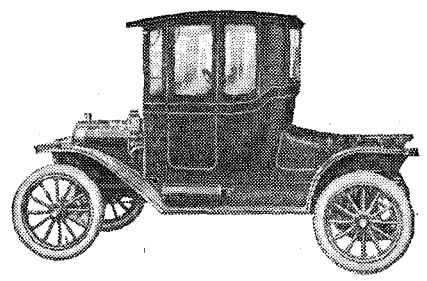
Of the above stocks, United States Steel is the one most largely held abroad; the holdings of common are $122,405,500, and of preferred $27,514,200. It had been thought when the Stock Exchange closed on July 30 that liquidations in Steel from Europe had been very large. Records for August 31 show, however, a very small decline in holdings over those for June 1. The decline for the two classes of steel stock was only 2½ per cent. *The Wall Street Journal* says as to declines in European holdings of other stocks:

"We have no information as to how much of the European holdings of other securities were liquidated previous to the closing of the Exchange, but applying the same ratio of decrease as in the case of the Steel stocks to the $318,133,017 foreign holdings which have been reported to us, only about $8,000,000 par value would have been liquidated.

"Next to United States Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad reports the largest European holdings; these on June 30, 1914, totaled $74,490,442, of a total outstanding capital stock of $499,265,700, equal to 14.9 per cent. United States Steel's European holdings on June 1, 1914, equaled in the case of the common 24.1 per cent. of outstanding stock and in the case of the preferred 7.6 per cent. of outstanding stock.

"Another company with large European holdings of stock is Kansas City Southern, of whose $51,000,000 outstanding stock $22,205,500, or 43.5 per cent., was held abroad June 30, 1914. Of American Smelters preferred "A" stock, $11,962,900 out of $17,000,000 outstanding was held abroad, and of the preferred "B" $13,550,400 out of $30,000,000 outstanding. American Telephone & Telegraph European holdings total $12,479,900 of a total outstanding of $344,672,300.

"Little change is shown in the amount of stock held in Europe over the past year. Twenty-two companies have reported their



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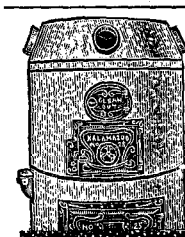

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holdings on June 30, 1913, as well as on June 30, 1914, and in practically every case the change shown is trifling. European holdings of these twenty-two companies on June 30, 1914, totaled $156,240,652, as against $151,492,994 on June 30, 1913, an increase of $4,747,658, or a little over 3 per cent.

"In the case of some of the companies, a strikingly small amount of stock is in the hands of Europeans. Thus American Tobacco Co. with $40,242,400 common and $52,775,400 preferred stock outstanding reports only $53,500 common and $365,900 preferred held abroad. American Ice Securities with $19,045,100 stock outstanding reports no European stockholders of record. Central Leather reports its European holdings as trifling. Seaboard Air Line reports but $100,000 stock held abroad."

STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY

Some recent statistics, compiled by the Census Bureau and cited by *Bradstreet's*, show that the number of people in this country engaged in gainful occupations is on the increase; that this increase is more rapid now than it was in former years, and that the increase among women is more rapid than among men. Of all persons in the country ten years of age in 1910, more than one-half were pursuing gainful occupations. Four out of every five males were so engaged and one out of every four females. Further points to which the writer calls attention are these:

"The proportion of gainful workers to the whole population—41.5 per cent.—represents an advance compared with the percentage given for the year 1880, which was 34.7 per cent. The proportion of the male population engaged in gainful occupations increased from 57.8 per cent. in 1880 to 63.6 per cent. in 1910, while the proportion of the female population increased during the same period from 10.7 to 18.1 per cent. The proportion of the population ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased from 47.3 per cent. in 1880 to 53.3 per cent. in 1910, and in this case, as in that of the proportion of the number of gainful workers to the population as a whole, the increase was least rapid in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and most marked in the decade from 1900 to 1910. The proportion of the male population ten years of age and over gainfully occupied increased from 78.7 per cent. in 1880 to 81.3 per cent. in 1910, while the proportion of gainful workers in the female population ten years of age and over increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent.

"As will be seen by comparing these figures, the ratio of increase in the proportion of the female population gainfully employed was considerably greater than that in the proportion of the male population. Of a total of 38,167,336 persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the males, as has been said above, numbered 30,091,566, or 78.8 per cent., while the females numbered 8,075,772, or 21.2 per cent.

"Among the persons gainfully occupied, those engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry led all the rest, comprising 33.2 per cent., or nearly one-third of the total. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to the next largest body of workers, comprising 27.9 per cent., or over one-fourth of the whole. Those engaged in these two general divisions of occupations, therefore, included over three-fifths of all the gainful workers."

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FOR MEN

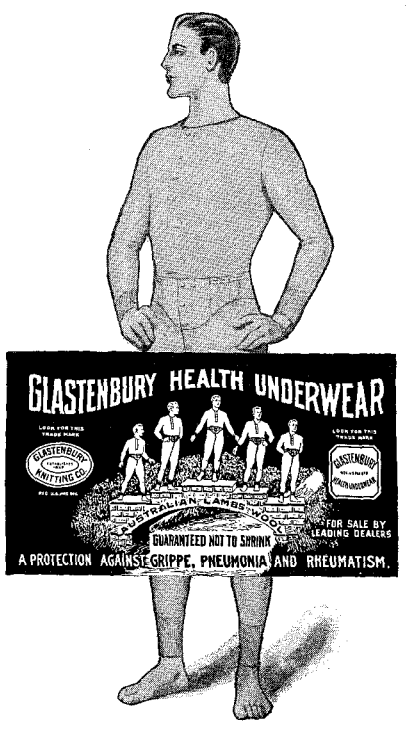
Every garment is shaped to the figure, and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of **over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.**

Affords protection against **sudden chills, colds, pneumonia** and **rheumatism.**

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on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GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK
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Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight, per garment **$1.50**

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Natural Gray Worsted, **light** weight, per garment **$1.50**

Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light** weight, per garment **$1.75**

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Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter** weight.....per garment **$2.50**

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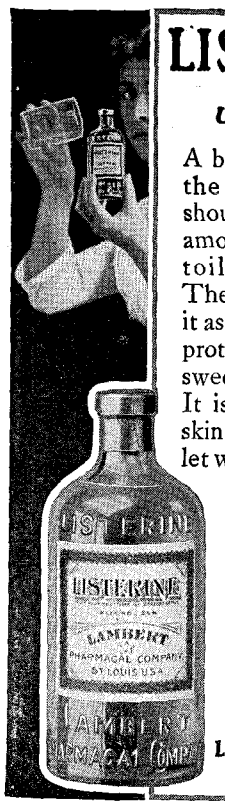

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Nursing mothers, who drink this milk every day, rapidly gain in strength and thus greatly increase baby's vitality. It is the most nutritious milk for invalids, convalescents, and very old people.

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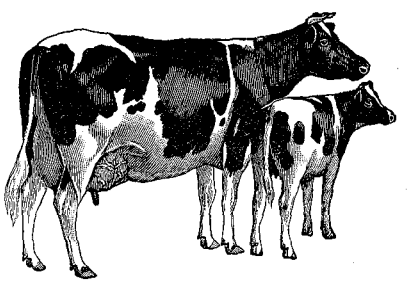

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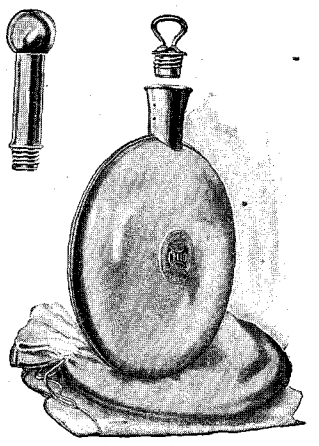

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You'll like the Cello because it's curved to fit the body, without awkward angles. Never disappoints—stays hot all night. The dainty blue flannel bag makes it soft as a pillow.

You can rely on the Cello to prove a lifelong friend to the whole family—always ready for duty.

Ask for the Cello at your drug or department store—in 1, 3 and 5 pint sizes, prices $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00 respectively. 35c extra for 1 pint massage handle; 50c extra for 3 and 5 pint sizes. Should you fail to find the Cello, order direct from us, *mentioning size wanted* and name of your dealer, and we will deliver by parcels post prepaid. Your money back if you are not more than satisfied.

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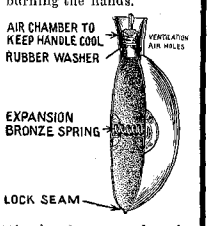
Can be filled from any faucet or kettle without slightest danger of scalding or burning the hands.



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

September 24.—The English commander, Sir John French, reports from the Aisne: "Our progress, tho slow, has been continuous. The present battle may well last for some days before a decision is reached, since it now approximates siege operations."

Petrograd announces the Russian occupation of Soldau, on the southern frontier of East Prussia.

September 25.—Along the battle-line in France, extending from St. Quentin to Toul, the heaviest fighting is reported between the Somme and the Oise, and through the small towns north of the Somme. In addition, the forts of the Meuse, from Verdun to Toul, are being heavily bombarded.

The Russian forces in Poland and Galicia are reported to be nearing each other, for concerted action against Krakow.

September 26.—The Germans have apparently gained some ground at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, and recaptured St. Quentin. At the latter point the French are making desperate and repeated efforts to regain lost ground.

Przemysl, the only Galician stronghold in the path of the Russian advance on Krakow, is undergoing heavy bombardment.

Because of heart trouble, Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Kaiser, is obliged to leave his regiment and report at Metz for treatment.

Disregarding the protest of the Chinese Foreign Office, Japanese troops take Weihsien, in the province of Shantung. Official communications indicate that Germany intends to hold China responsible for any loss of territory through Japanese aggression.

September 27.—The troops of the Czar are said to have crossed through the passes in the Carpathian Mountains into the plains of Hungary, and to have reached Tarnow, 75 miles from Krakow.

Germany is rushing a large force to reenforce Krakow.

The German advance into Poland, it is reported, has fared badly, and is now checked. The central armies of Russia are reported as advancing in a wedge-shaped formation upon Posen and Breslau.

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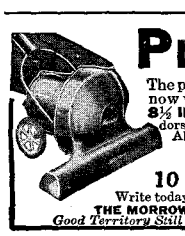

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A German aeroplane flying over Paris drops several bombs in the neighborhood of the "American quarter" of the city, killing and wounding pedestrians and creating considerable damage.

September 28.—The German force under General Hindenberg has been forced to retire from Poland, dispatches say, but is making a stand upon the frontier, where a fierce engagement is under way.

A fleet of nineteen transports carrying 33,000 Canadian troops sails from the St. Lawrence on its way to the seat of war. This is the first Canadian contingent to leave for the war.

Ostend reports the city of Mons to be in flames, and communication between German forces at Brussels and Mons to be cut by the blowing up of the bridge on the main line of the railroad at Bierl.

September 29.—German activity in Belgium is being renewed and the outlying defenses of Antwerp bombarded.

September 30.—Italy protests strongly to Austria against sowing the Adriatic with mines, one of which destroyed an Italian fishing-vessel.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 25.—Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, succeeds in routing the forces of General Benjamin Hill at Santa Barbara in a preliminary skirmish of the new Mexican revolt.

September 26.—Railroad and telegraph communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz are broken by former Federalists.

General Villa accuses General Carranza of violating the terms of the treaty of Torreon.

September 27.—Provisional President Carranza agrees to resign his office. Fernando Iglesias Calderon is named by Villa as his successor.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

September 24.—Secretary McAdoo asks State banking superintendents to cooperate with the Treasury Department in attempting to prevent hoarding on the part of some of the larger banks.

September 25.—Secretary Daniels amends his former order, allowing all brands of tobacco to be sold in the Navy.

The House passes the War Revenue Bill by a vote of 233 to 136.

The President declines to permit the New Jersey Democratic convention to indorse him for a second term.

September 28.—The President agrees to the postponement of the Ship Purchase Bill, provided it receives first attention at the next session.

September 29.—The House passes the $20,000,000 River and Harbor Bill.

GENERAL

September 25.—The Atlantic Deep-Waterways Association in session at Albany protests at Senator Burton's filibuster against the River and Harbor Bill and denounces the Senator as a foe to inland waterways.

September 28.—It is authoritatively reported that nine-tenths of the $2,000,000 estate of the late Mrs. Frank Leslie has been left to aid the cause of woman suffrage.

September 29.—As the investigation for criminal mismanagement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is commenced, four directors resign.

By the old way, these **10** operations were necessary:
1. Strop razor.
2. Work up lather in cup.
3. Apply lather to face.
4. Rub in with fingers.
5. Shave one side of face.
6. Strop razor again.
7. Renew dried-up lather on unshaved side of face.
8. Shave unshaved side of face.
9. Wash off lather.
10. Apply lotion to prevent soreness and allay burning.

By the Mennen way only **5** operations are necessary:
1. Strop razor.
2. Apply Mennen's Shaving Cream.
3. Lather with brush.
4. Shave entire face (re-stropping and re-lathering unnecessary as lather does not dry.
5. Wash off lather (no lotion or other soothing application necessary.

Compare the Old Way of shaving with the Mennen Way

Use Mennen's Shaving Cream and it will take you but *half* as long to shave. You will be rid of *all* the sore, smarting after-effects, for Mennen's contains no free caustic to bite and burn your skin.

You will find it is the lather—not the razor—that has made shaving a torture. The full creamy lather of Mennen's Shaving Cream needs no "rubbing in." It instantly softens the stiffest beard and leaves the face soft, smooth, cool and comfortable.

Mennen's Shaving Cream is put up in sanitary, airtight tubes with handy hexagon screw tops. No amount of advertising can make you realize what a difference there is between it and other shaving preparations. You must *try it*—then you will know.

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Mennen's Shaving Cream

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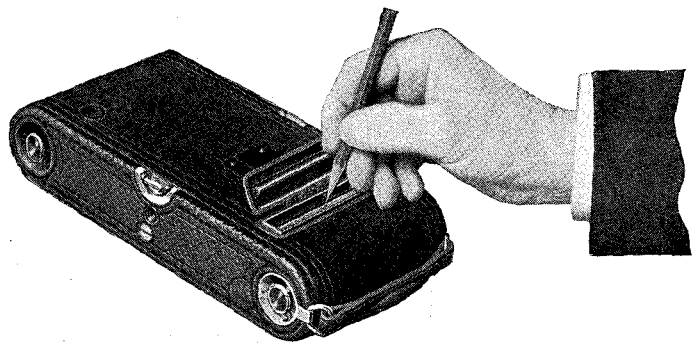

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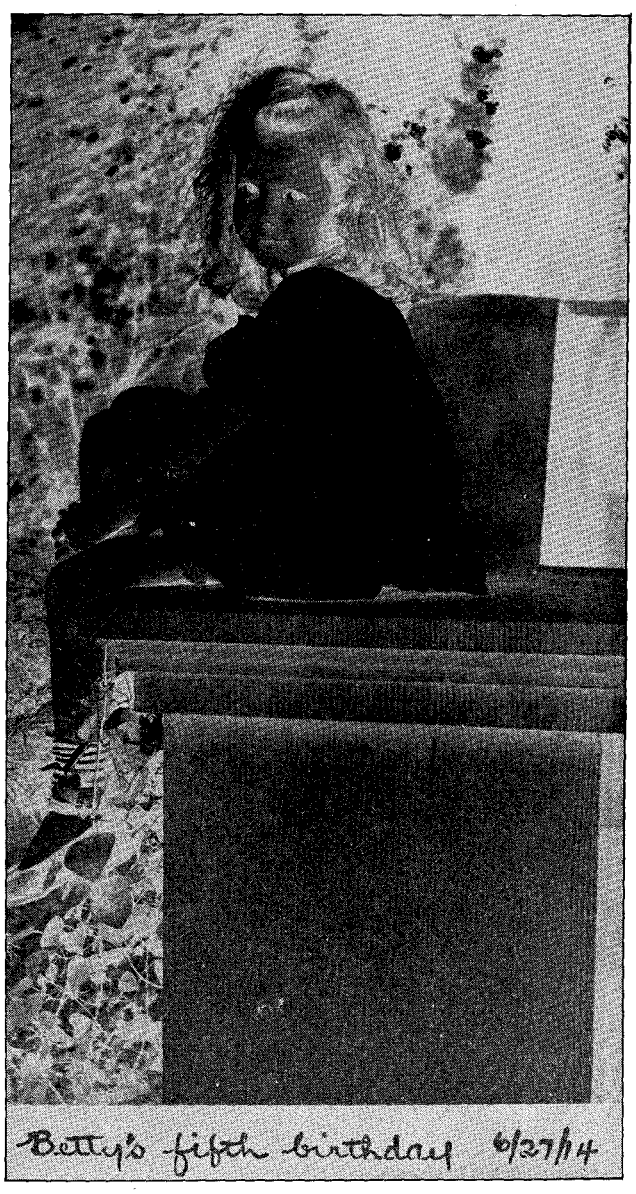

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